FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 160 *18 August 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Request to Include Falklands on UNGA Agenda A 1

ARGENTINA

Soviet Delegation Leaves for Spain, Moscow B 1
Foreign Ministry on Visit B 1
Foreign Minister Terms Dominican Tour Positive B 1
'Military Officers' Issue Statement on 'Crisis' B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 17 Aug]
Huges Assumes Command of Air Force 17 Aug B 2
Lami Dozo's Political Proposals Assessed B 3
[LA PRENSA 11 Aug]
Bishops Release Document on Political Situation B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 17 Aug]
Railroad Workers To Go on 24-Hour Strike B 5
Central Bank President on Foreign Debt B 6
Briefs: Departing Netherlands Envoy; YPF Chairman Installed B 6

BOLIVIA

Support for Argentina on Falklands Reaffirmed C 1
Government Approves Electoral Law Amendment C 1
Party, Labor Leaders on Presidential Dialogue C 2
Lechin's Earlier Statements C 2
Lechin Following Dialogue C 2
Banzer's Position C 3
FSB Declines Invitation C 3
Businessmen's Stand C 3
Peasant Group Hails Pact With Military C 3

BRAZIL

Landing, Resupply of UK Planes No Longer Allowed D 1
Further Details [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 15 Aug] D 1
Argentine Foreign Minister Arrives 17 August D 1
Meets Saraiva Guerreiro D 1
Received by Figueiredo D 2
University, USSR Academy of Sciences Sign Accord D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Aug]
Cooperation Pact Signed With Antigua, Barbuda D 3
Campos Television Station Bombed; No Casualties D 4
Army Minister Pires Inspects New Weapons D 4
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 6 Aug]
Nuclear, Hydroelectric Projects Delayed D 5
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Aug]
Antinuclear Demonstration Staged in Angra D 5
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 9 Aug]

PERU

Belaunde Views Rio Protocol, Oil Exploration J 1

MEXICO

Government Measures To Meet Economic Problems M 1
Chilean MIR Members Organize Dissident Group M 1

PANAMA

President Convokes Assembly Meeting for 20 August N 1
De la Espriella Praises Private Enterprise System N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 17 Aug]
President Seeks Political Moratorium Until 1984 N 2
[CRITICA 17 Aug]
Arias-De la Espriella Meeting Called Victory N 2
[MATUTINO 17 Aug]
Parties React to President's Invitation to Talks N 3
Submit Proposals N 4
Comment on Meeting N 5
PRD Secretary Lauds Arias' Support for Government N 6
[CRITICA 17 Aug]
Panamenists Submit Electoral Tribunal Candidates N 7
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 17 Aug]
Briefs: Radio Nacional Director N 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Vice President Hopeful Regarding U.S. Aid P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Aug]
Army Mounts Offensive Against Guazapa Subversives P 1
FMLN Steps Up Action in Chalatenango Department P 1
[Havana]
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 2
Army Operation in Guazapa P 2
Attack on Guarjila Post P 2
Army Retreats From Guazapa P 2

GUATEMALA

Public Security Forces Discuss Recent Arrests P 2
Rebel Ambush of Army Patrol Leaves 22 Dead P 3
Guatemalan Labor Party Publishes Declaration P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Planes Reportedly Violate Airspace P 6
Government Defines Stand on Symms Amendment P 7
[TIEMPO 17 Aug]
Security Chief Announces Antisubversive Operation P 7
[LA TRIBUNA 11 Aug]

NICARAGUA

ACAN Rounds Up Incidents in Managua, Masaya P 8
Three Killed in Masaya P 9
Clergymen Sent to Embassies P 10
Priest Terms Incident Anti-Sandinist Rebellion P 10
Borge: Masaya Incident Part of U.S. Aggression P 11
Education Ministry Warns Classes Must Continue P 13
BARRICADA Publishes Text of Pope's Letter [11 Aug] P 13

CUBA

Commentators Call Symms Amendment 'Rider' to CBI Q 1
U.S. Refusal To Receive Nonaligned Group Scored Q 2
Malmierca Statement Q 2
Havana Sees Low Unitas Turnout Due to Falklands Q 3
Briefs: Roca in Matanzas; Envoy to Madagascar Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

4 Visiting Leaders Issue Joint Declaration R 1

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Briefs: Bahamas Appointments Announced S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Chastises JLP for Unfulfilled Promises S 1
Briefs: Commissioner to Barbados S 1

REQUEST TO INCLUDE FALKLANDS ON UNGA AGENDA

PY171407 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (TELAM) -- A note signed by 20 Latin American countries was presented to the UN secretary general. The note requests that the Malvinas question be included in the agenda of the next General Assembly.

The note was handed to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today by the Mexican UN permanent representative, Munoz Ledo, who was accompanied by the new Argentine UN representative, Carlos M. Muniz.

The note reads as follows:

In accordance with Article 14 of the General Assembly's regulation, the foreign ministers of the Latin American countries who sign this note request the inclusion of a supplementary subject entitled the Malvinas Islands Question in the program of the 37th ordinary session of the General Assembly.

Likewise, in compliance with provisions of Article 20 of the same regulation, they state the reasons below which prompted them to ask for the inclusion of this subject.

The persistence of this colonial situation in America and the dispute over sovereignty of the islands between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland about which the General Assembly has pronounced itself in Resolutions 2065 (20th assembly), 3160 (28th assembly) and 31/49 has caused a serious military confrontation in the south Atlantic and represents a situation that affects the Latin American region in particular.

The countries of the Americas, which love peace and wish a peaceful solution to the conflict, consider that negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations."

The note says that the General Assembly of that organization in which the international community is represented constitutes the appropriate forum to treat the question.

"For the reasons stated above, the request that the question of the Malvinas Islands be treated at the General Assembly so that the latter may call the parties in dispute to resume, under the auspices of the United Nations, as soon as possible negotiations conducive to a peaceful solution."

The note is signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

The UN General Assembly's annual deliberations take place in September, and the gathering of foreign ministers is scheduled for the third week of the same month.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SPAIN, MOSCOW

PY180335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2323 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- The delegation of Soviet diplomats which paid a 6-day visit to Argentina returned to the USSR today.

The delegation left for Moscow via Spain on board a plane which left form Ezeiza at 1830.

Foreign Ministry on Visit

PY171718 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry issued a communique last night on the presence of a Soviet delegation in this capital to discuss bilateral questions with the Argentines as well as the agenda for the upcoming UN General Assembly.

The communique says that the question of decolonization and particularly the Malvinas conflict were also thoroughly analyzed.

The communique states as follows:

The Foreign Relations and Worship Ministry makes it public that a Soviet delegation visited the Republic of Argentina 11-17 August. The delegation was made up of Ambassador Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, collegium member of the Executive Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief of the international organizations department; Vadin Brigorievich Chekmazov, deputy chief of the Second Latin America Countries Department, and Viktor Rokhnov, charge d'affaires.

The delegation was received by Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari; Foreign Relations Under Secretary Enrique Lupiz; Foreign Policy General Director Arnoldo M. Listre; and other officials.

This visit is one of a series of annual contacts maintained between the two countries and its purpose is to exchange viewpoints on the UN General Assembly's agenda and the evolution of bilateral relations.

Previously, the Soviet delegation visited Brazil and Peru. During the talks, which were held in a climate of mutual understanding, the most important and critical topics in the international situation were analyzed in depth, particularly the question of disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. Both parties expressed their viewpoints as to how to solve the existing international conflicts. Special attention was given to questions related to decolonization, thoroughly analyzing the Malvinas question, about which the Soviet delegation warmly reiterated support for the diplomatic actions Argentina will undertake at the 37th UN General Assembly to secure a resolution calling on both parties to negotiate to find a solution to the dispute over sovereignty in accordance with pertinent resolutions of previous general assemblies.

The exchange of viewpoints regarding bilateral relations proved once more that favorable relations exist between the two countries and on occasion ways to enhance such relations were encouraged.

It was agreed that an Argentine delegation would visit Moscow in 1983 to continue these periodic consultations.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS DOMINICAN TOUR POSITIVE

PY162046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Aug 82

[By NA special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 16 Aug -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari's visit tonight appeared to be positive when he himself expressed satisfaction over the support conveyed for the Malvinas cause by representatives of several Latin American countries.

The head of San Martin Palace, who today attended the inauguration of Dominican President Jorge Blanco, held several meetings with foreign ministers and chiefs of state and even with the U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders.

In all these meetings, Aguirre Lanari outlined the Argentine position on the Malvinas and listened to the opinions of representatives of Latin American countries who attended Blanco's inauguration.

"I am very satisfied over the results of my talks with Latin American representatives because they have all expressed their support to me for the Mexican proposal to take the Malvinas case to the forthcoming UN General Assembly," Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari told NA.

Aguirre Lanari today met here with his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel d'Escoto, and with Jorge Illueca, the Panamanian foreign minister who is currently acting vice president of his country. At the end of these meetings, Aguirre Lanari said he was "very satisfied with the results of these talks."

'MILITARY OFFICERS' ISSUE STATEMENT ON 'CRISIS'

PY172227 Buenos Aires Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Only the armed forces can get the country out of its current crisis, according to a statement reportedly written by military officers close to former President Juan Carlos Ongania. The statement, allegedly has been distributed to armed forces' officers during the past few weeks. Sources said yesterday the statement contains a harsh criticism of the country's political parties and proposes a "genuine" government plan. "The nation has to be put back on its feet again," the statement reportedly reads, "and this cannot be done without putting military institutions back on their feet too." Among the ingredients of its "genuine government plan," the statement is said to recommend the following: "Normalize, (political parties) strictly and quasi-ferociously, starting with the leaders."

"Create new armed forces" which are composed of "a genuine unit of stoic warriors who purify and purge themselves."

"Reorganize the social order, favouring the existence of numerous independent, intermediate bodies."

"Modify the party system, allowing (the parties) to adequately exercise their sovereignty on behalf of the province, so that (the provinces) contribute to the election of authorities, and a democracy of party demogogues is not created."

HUGHES ASSUMES COMMAND OF AIR FORCE 17 AUG

PY171516 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1330 GMT on 17 August begins live coverage from the military aviation school in Cordoba of the ceremony whereby the command of the Argentine Air Force is transferred from Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo to Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes.

After the outgoing air force commander reviews the troops, he makes a 3-minute speech in which he praises the Air Force personnel for a task well done that has made the Argentine Air Force "respected at home and abroad" as well as his conviction that his successor will be able to retain that state high level of competence.

After the resolution is read transfering the command of the Argentine Air Force to General Hughes, the latter formally takes over command.

Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes then makes a 10-minute speech. After paying homage to those fallen in defense of the Malvinas Islands and expressing the hope that their blood has not been shed in vain, he says:

"The Air Force confirms the aim of attaining institutional normalization within the time established. The civilian leaders have a great responsibility in this task, which is not just a struggle for power. If there is a real wish to live according to the law and to stabilize the institutions, we should conduct ourselves in a framework of mutual respect which will allow the free interplay of ideas.

"There should also be an agreement on the basic objectives among the various sectors of the social body in order that the continuity of action necessary for reaching those objectives is achieved at each stage with the efforts of all and independently from those who wield power.

"Summing up: We will contribute to the full cohesion and spiritual integration of the armed forces as a guarantee of national stability and security. We will ensure the republican institutionalization of the nation according to the established schedule. We will tirelessly continue with the development of an Air Force which can guarantee national identity and territorial sovereignty, sustained by the moral values of its men and the professional capacity of its officers."

The ceremony ends with a march past of the troops.

LAMI DOZO'S POLITICAL PROPOSALS ASSESSED

PY172143 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Aug 82 p], 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Lami Dozo's Exocet"]

[Text] The farewell -- or rather opening -- Exocet missile that Maj Gen Lami Dozo launched yesterday matches perfectly the preview he gave us last week which led to his retirement. It also matches what Lami Dozo told President Bignone during one of his most recent talks with the chief of state. We will try to outline the details -- not duly clarified as yet -- of that talk further on in this commentary.

"Balo" [a nickname] Lami Dozo's leading idea could be explained in the following manner: The failure of the regime to attain the objectives set in 1976 does not make these objectives null and void. On the contrary, it compels those who upheld the "ideology" of 24 March to include these principles in the "new" democracy that will be inaugurated in 1984, thus seeking to guarantee the success of the constitutional system. In order to achieve this, the sectors that have supported the process must now merge into a party of moderate views and the creation of this party must be encouraged from above, as had been done with Peronism in 1943, although on the basis of totally different ideological principles. This new party could put an end to the vicious circle of military and civilian regimes prevailing in Argentina for 50 years. In sum, this party would provide a kind of insurance for future democracy.

According to Lami Dozo, this idea is in keeping with that which must inspire Argentina's stand toward the Malvinas problem: the fact that the country has been defeated "by circimstances" just as happened, to a certain degree, to the objectives of 1976, does not undermine the cause of the islands. However, Lami Dozo's position toward the islands and his domestic project differ in one aspect: while the latter has a reasonable amount of support among various political and military sectors, his call for greater "combativeness" regarding the archipelago is viewed with a number of reservations — some of which are justified while others are not — by some of the above sectors and others as well. At the same time, strangely enough, this call for greater combativeness has strong support in institutions which, like the Navy, have hastened to reject Lami Dozo's domestic proposal. Even though some of Lami Dozo's friends have said that the Navy is "daydreaming," the truth seems to be that by merging the two aspects of his program, the military leader has split has own political front.

What are Lami Dozo's plans now? Will he head the new centrist party? Will he run as its main candidate? His civilian advisers say, no. He will merely try to "coordinate" the forces that will make up the party. Today, for example, the representatives of the Fufepo [Popular Federalist Forces] and the Popular Line Party will meet in Buenos Aires. They will probably soon be joined by the tripartite group [not further identified] and the Progressive Democrats in order to set up the new party. The idea is to involve Francisco Manrique's Federal Party and the Mendoza Conservatives as well. Even Lami Dozo's supporters, however, recognize that the possibilities for unity in that sector are uncertain at best, but "nothing should be neglected." In any case, today's meeting, which long ago was scheduled to take place immediately after the outgoing air force commander in chief made his speech, shows that for the time being the "coordination" is moving along with wind from astern (or should we say a tailwind?).

According to our sources, other, even more interesting, "coordinations" have taken place. For example, it seems that no less than 19 brigadier generals -- the most senior ones -- met quite a few days ago in order to assess Lami Dozo's political proposals. Officially, the meeting was held to honor and welcome their fellow comrades from the Malvinas. In fact, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez and General Yofre did attend the meeting. Lami Dozo's friends claim that 15 of these 19 generals approved without reservations, even enthusiastically, the political program of the Air Force commander in chief. It seems that they even signed some sort of memorandum. Menendez and Yofre did not, apparently abstaining in view of their own personal situations. Two other generals opposed the program. In circles close to Lami Dozo, it is believed that this "majority" proves the validity of one of the most remarkable ideas voiced during yesterday's speech, that is, that ideas "do not retire." The sources add that this is even more so if we take into account that these ideas "are shared by 70 or 80 percent of the colonels on active duty."

The famous "breakfast" that Lami Dozo held with President Bignone after the former made his explosive preview further clarified the meaning of his actions in the field of tactical operations, to use the vocabulary of Lami Dozo's new fellow party men.

As you will recall, that morning Bignone had just breakfasted -- to coin a phrase -- on the statement of the commander in chief of the Air Force, who only three days before had asked him for some time to think about the latter's call for the reinstatement of the junta, a restatement which Anaya and Nicolaides had apparently agreed to after turning down the proposal to appoint a civilian vice president. During the meeting, Lami Dozo reportedly conveyed the ideas to Bignone which we have outlined and told the president that since the idea of the vice president did not seem to work out, the Interior Ministry should be entrusted to a civilian politician capable of stimulating the creation of a new party. His advisers point out that Lami Dozo recalled the cases of Alconada Aramburu and Mor Roig, whose only mistake, in his opinion, had been to lock the nation in the Peronism-radicalism antinomy, that is, they tried to find a "way out" but only succeeded in starting another cycle in the historical turnover [civilian-military regimes], which in the end meant choosing a dead end despite "the personal merits and support" that the two leaders had. Lami Dozo went on to propose that General Reston be replaced by Martinez Raymonday, Julio Oyhanarte, Romero Feris or Caceres Monie, whose main mission would be to prompt the creation of the new movement that would uphold the "ideology" of 1976. Speaking about government experts that are currently facing the somber electoral prospects of the centrists with concern and hesitation, the commander reportedly spat out: "I am tired of theoreticians that talk and do nothing!"

At the end, probably seeking to voice his aversion to political parties "generated by power in order to retain power," thus making it clear that this is not what he was looking for, Lami Dozo apparently said that had Lanusse not made the "mistake" of Ezequiel Martinez -- an "invention" whose only purpose was to "harass Manrique" -- the federal leader would have defeated Balbin in the elections and Argentina would have been provided with a "new option."

This is what Lami Dozo's followers tell us. Today we shall not pass judgement on their viewpoints. We have already said that the nation needs a modern centrist party capable of counterbalancing the populist parties and keeping them in check. However, we have also warned that any encouragement from the current political power to any such party would contaminate it. The same would happen if a military officer, whether retired or not, became the leader of this movement. The traditional power factors can no longer promote anything constructive in the field of politics -- as they did in 1943 -- for the simple reason that they themselves have destroyed their political capacity. No one has done so much to hurt liberalism in this country as Mr Martinez de Hoz. It is to be hoped that the military officers of good will, or some fascist conservative old-timers, and even those that are more fascist than conservative, will abstain from launching new Exocet missiles against the possibility of reaching a political balance.

BISHOPS RELEASE DOCUMENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY172220 Buenos Aires Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The Catholic church yesterday called on the government to lift the state of siege and to resolve unanswered questions surrounding the disappearance or imprisonment of alleged subversives during the military's repression of terrorism.

Church authorities also warned that a hitch in the country's return to democracy "would be tragic for the country."

In a document entitled "The Path to Reconciliation" the synod of bishops called for "effective steps towards resolving the serious problem of disappeared citizens, those who have been imprisoned without charges, and those who have served their sentences but still are in jail."

These steps, the bishops said in their statement, would "alleviate the anguish of families (of political prisoners and the disappeared) and of society" whether the steps consist of freeing people or releasing more information about them.

The church said it hoped the "spirit which leads to coups becomes a stranger to our political idiosyncracies," adding that "social teachings of the church reject totalitarianism of the proletariat" as well as the "monopoly of political power by any other sector of the nation."

"The necessary and honest concern for the welfare of the people must not be misconstrued as demagogy or populism," the statement said.

Political parties, the bishops said, must "make their hopes and programmes public, clearly and well in advance" of elections. "Citizens cannot be asked to give (parties) a blank check," they stated.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO GO ON 24 HOUR STRIKE

PY180306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0147 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- The plenum of the National Coordinating Board of Railroad Unions which met in the Victoria branch headquarters today decided to hold a 24-hour strike starting at 0000 tomorrow.

The measure will affect the Mitre, San Martin and Roca railroad lines. The personnel of these lines took part in the meeting which ended at 2200 and was headed by Secretary General Atilio Masciotta.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY171750 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Argentina does not plan to rely on a stand-by credit in order to refinance its foreign debt since a measure of that nature would involve following recommendations made by the IMF on economic policy, according to a statement by the Central Bank president.

Dr Domingo F. Cavallo made his statements to the foreign news agency REUTER. He said that the payment of a total of $2.3 billion which became due during the Malvinas war will become normalized about the middle of September. The Central Bank president disclosed that to this end, recourse will be had to the reserves of the bank and to special drawing rights which are due to Argentina at the IMF, adding that this form of credit is not bound by any conditions.

He added that the bank might reduce its current reserves of $3.7 billion by about $800 million in order to pay the interests on the debt, stressing that the country has a right to obtain $650 million in special drawing rights from the IMF and that the fund cannot establish any conditions in advance. He made it clear, however, that no formal request for credits has yet been made.

Cavallo also said that part of the credits can be renewed automatically, explaining that funds for medium and long-term payments will be sought on the international market, whereby about $1 billion of new credits will be added to the current debt.

The Central Bank president said: We are not trying to undertake a general renegotiation of the debt, but rather to work within the pattern by which the debt of a country is normally managed.

According to the Argentine official, a trade surplus of $3.5 billion is expected for next year on exports totalling $9.5 billion. He added that by the end of 1983, the main part of the foreign debt will be more or less the same amount as at the end of 1982.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (DYN) -- Jonkheer [as received] van Suchtelen, the Netherlands ambassador to Argentina, met with President Reynaldo Bignone today to say farewell upon conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Buenos Aires. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2125 GMT 13 Aug 82 PY]

YPF CHAIRMAN INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (DYN) -- Conrado Bauer, public works and services minister, today installed Juan Bustos Fernandez as the new Government Oil Deposits (YPF) chairman. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2326 GMT 13 Aug 82 PY]

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS REAFFIRMED

PY171439 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] On behalf of the Bolivian Government, Foreign Minister Agustin Saavedra has ratified Bolivia's support of Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, according to a communique released by the Argentine Embassy in La Paz.

According to this report, an Argentine mission made up of (Francisco Bullit) and (Raul Estrada Hoyuela) arrived in La Paz on Thursday to hold talks with the Bolivian foreign minister. The meeting was also attended by Argentine Ambassador Francisco Salinas Heredia and charge d'affaires (Ricardo Suarren).

The meeting discussed ideas in the light of the coming UN General Assembly scheduled to begin in New York in September. During this meeting, Mexico will propose that the Malvinas issue be included in the agenda of the sessions, which will last until the end of this year.

After discussing this agenda with the foreign minister, Argentine envoy (Francisco Bullit) reiterated his government's gratitude for the strong support that Bolivia has given Argentina's cause. The Bolivian foreign minister reaffirmed that Bolivia will maintain the same stand it upheld during the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENT

PY180140 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The armed forces government of Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon has repealed the electoral law approved in 1980 and amended Article 11 of the 1965 electoral law. By decree-law No 19,083, the following decisions were made today.

Article 1. The electoral law approved on 18 April 1980 and all related regulations and amendments are hereby repealed.

Article 2. The electoral law approved on 30 April 1965 and decree-law No 16,095 dated 11 January 1979 are hereby declared in force.

Article 3. Every legal provision contrary to the law approved on 30 April 1965 and its amendments is hereby repealed.

For its part, decree-law No 19,086 states:

Article 1. Article 11 of the electoral law approved by decree-law 7137 dated 30 April 1965 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 11. The National Electoral Tribunal will consist of six full members and six candidate members who will be designated as follows:

1. Two full members and two candidate members appointed by the legislative branch.

2. One full member and one candidate member appointed by the Supreme Court among judges who will stop administering justice as of the date of their installation.

3. A full member and a candidate member appointed by the president of the republic with the endorsement of the Council of Ministers.

4. Two full members and two candidate members who will represent all political parties and who will be elected in accordance with the following procedure: representatives of political parties summoned by the interior minister -- whose only participation will be that of issuing the summons -- will meet only once to name the full and candidate members. If no agreement is reached by the majority or if not all of the delegates are in attendance, the election will be made by drawing names among those in attendance in the presence of a notary public. The full and candidate members will have to belong to different parties.

Article 2. All provisions contrary to this decree-law are hereby repealed. The interior, immigration and justice minister is charged with executing and implementing this decree-law.

PARTY, LABOR LEADERS ON PRESIDENTIAL DIALOGUE

Lechin's Earlier Statements

PY171349 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, will attend the talks today that the government has proposed to the main political parties together with the COB, the Federation of Bolivian Peasants and the National Confederation of Private Businessmen. This announcement was made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, who also disclosed the time when the workers' delegation will come to Government House bearing the conclusions arrived at in the course of the latest national meeting of the COB. [recorded passage indistinct]

Juan Lechin Oquendo then said that in the opinion of the COB, elections could be held within 100 days. When asked about the COB representatives that will attend the talks with the government, Lechin Oquendo said that it did not matter who went because whoever attended would merely convey the decisions arrived at during the latest national meeting of this organization. The COB representatives to the talks will be elected this morning.

Lechin Following Dialogue

PY180229 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Carrying on a dialogue with the various national sectors, Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon this afternoon met with representatives of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and the Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen.

The COB representatives proposed that general elections be held on 5 December this year to bring the democratic process back to its proper channels. The announcement was made to the press by COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo.

Commenting on this subject, Lechin Oquendo said: [Begin Lechin recording] And early in January the government should be turned over to the winner of the elections. The government has shown us a timetable that goes as far as 23 April. We noted that this timetable could be shortened. We are willing to discuss it with government experts. Since the COB proposal was made responsibly, it favors [word indistinct], considering that the people want a civilian government. [end recording]

Among other things, the COB also requested that armed civilian groups be disarmed and that repressive organizations which pose a threat to the Bolivian people be dismantled. It also demanded that the military-peasant pact be canceled for the sake of the well-being of the Bolivian people.

Lechin Oquendo added: [Begin Lechin recording] The third point deals with university autonomy, which is nonexistent in Santa Cruz. We also pointed to the need of solving this issue because there is a controversy among students of Santa Cruz and, worst of all, the situation is backed by government officials. That is, the policy applied in Santa Cruz is different from that applied in La Paz and other cities, where university autonomy is respected. While the government has declared that university autonomy will be respected, there is no university autonomy in Santa Cruz. [end recording]

Lechin Oquendo noted that the dialogue was held in a framework of absolute cordiality despite conflicting positions having been raised. He said a frank dialogue was held with the president, the interior minister and the members of the junta of commanders.

He concluded by stating that the COB delegation also demanded the return of a radio station belonging to a cooperative of former mineworkers which had been seized by the army.

Banzer's Position

PY180118 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action, ADN, has stated that his party continues to support the installation of the 1980 congress. He noted, however, that he also supports the government's decision to call elections for 24 April 1983.

General Banzer Suarez, former Bolivian president, was the first political leader who began a dialogue today with the government, which was represented by President Guido Vildoso Calderon and the junta of commanders. The meeting was held at Government Palace from 0925 to (?1100).

FSB Declines Invitation

PY180315 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has rejected an invitation extended by the Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry to name FSB delegates to the national and departmental tribunals.

In a letter sent to the interior minister by (Victor Sierra Merida), chairman of the FSB Board of Discipline, the FSB justifies its decision by stating that it had already stated its position in favor of calling an election of a constituent assembly with the exclusive participation of political parties.

The note adds: The FSB expresses its surprise over the invitation the president has extended exclusively and discriminatorily to members of a government which caused irreversible damage to the country, violated human rights and constitutional guarantees, depleted and looted the state resources, declined to recognize union rights, attempted to destroy national institutions and initiated and stimulated the state of corruption currently prevailing in Bolivia.

Businessmen's Stand

PY180336 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Daniel Alarcon report from Government House]

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen, which had come to Government House to participate in a dialogue designed to effectively solve the present sociopolitical problem, left a few minutes ago.

Mr (Jorge Eyzaguirre), vice president of the confederation, said the position of the confederation on this issue is already known -- that the 1980 congress be immediately convened. He noted, however, that this position is flexible and will depend on the final decision the government will make with regard to some other requests, such as that made by the Bolivian Labor Federation, which proposes that the general elections be advanced.

PEASANT GROUP HAILS PACT WITH MILITARY

PY180244 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] In a communique, the National Confederation of Peasants reports that at a meeting held with President Vildoso, it stated that general elections are the appropriate channel to institutionalize the country.

The communique adds: To this end, we peasants have committed ourselves to work harder and to maintain the indisoluble military-peasant unity in keeping with the military-peasant pact.

The document is signed by Leoncio Torrico, executive secretary; Clemente Alarcon, press secretary; (Pascual Gamon), financial secretary; and (Julian Ozuna).

LANDING, RESUPPLY OF UK PLANES NO LONGER ALLOWED

PY171432 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos has said that there is no disagreement between the foreign and air ministers over the landing of British planes in Porto Alegre. He stressed that an agreement has been reached by Brazil, Great Britain and all friendly countries whereby an interested country can ask for permission to land. He explained that the chief of staff has generally granted such requests.

Jardim de Mattos also explained that there were coincidentally three subsequent flights by British Hercules planes carrying food and medicine.

However, the presence of the three planes has suggested the existence of an air bridge between the British base on Ascension Island and the Malvinas Islands.

Based on this fact and since the matter was being viewed from a political standpoint rather than in terms of the existing regulations, the new British request for landing and resupplying in Porto Alegre has been rejected.

Further Details

PY172251 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 p 17

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- When Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari arrives here on Tuesday, Itamaraty would have already managed to dispel, at least in the eyes of Argentine officials, the dust raised by the report that British military planes have been occasionally utilizing Brazilian bases and airports.

The job of informing and assuaging Argentina began shortly before the release of the news in London. The government of Gen Reynaldo Bignone was perfectly aware of the landings and takeoffs of British planes and knew from the very beginning that Brazil would in no way allow these operations on a regular basis.

Argentina should not have worried then when early this week in Brasilia the British Government officially announced its request for regular landings and takeoffs. The request was made by Cranley Onslow, minister of state at the foreign and commonwealth office. Minister Saraiva Guerreiro told him that Brazil did not agree with the request and that while Brazil did not want to antagonize Great Britain, it did not want to displease Argentina either. He did not have to explain why because Onslow knew: Argentina would view as "treason" the use on a permanent basis of any part of Brazilian territory for regular operations of British military aircraft. Argentina was informed of Saraiva Guerreiro's reply.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 17 AUGUST

PY172001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1854 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari arrived in Brasilia today at 1535 (1835 GMT). Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos met Aguirre Lanari at the airport.

The plane that transported Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari from Santo Domingo had made a technical stopover at the airport of Manaus in the northern part of Brazil at noon.

Meets Saraiva Guerreiro

PY180204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 17 Aug 82

[By Justo Piernes]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Aug (TELAM) -- Brazil today ratified its policy of support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands during the first meeting Foreign Ministers Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro held in the airport of Brasilia this afternoon.

Above and beyond the formal aspects of the simple greeting ceremony, the two ministers concurred in the short 10-minute talk held in the airport's VIP lounge that Argentina will reportedly have Brazil's full support in the upcoming UN General Assembly to be held in New York in September.

Saraiva Guerreiro's words were a sort of ratification of what he told Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos 4 days ago -- that "Brazil will continue with its coherent policy regarding the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the ending of colonialism in America." Saraiva Guerreiro had also announced to Caminos that British military planes were prohibited from landing at Brazilian airports en route to the archipelago.

Aguirre Lanari thus found out as soon as he arrived in Brasilia that the landings' subject "was already a bygone issue" -- which had been described in Brazilian diplomatic circles as "unavoidable gestures of coexistence," -- bearing in mind also that during the conflict the Brazilian Government authorized 18 planes carrying war materiel from Libya to Argentina to land at the airport of Recife in Pernambuco State.

The landings subject having been resolved, Aguirre Lanari went straight to the point regarding the probem of sovereignty over the islands, which will be the main subject he will discuss during his audience with President Joao Figueiredo and during his first working meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. Aguirre Lanari will conclude his visit to Brazil in Rio de Janeiro on Thursday night.

Aguirre Lanari outlined the plan for promoting an "open debate" at the UN General Assembly and explained in detail the present "status" of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Regardless of the political connotations of the visit, this contact by the Argentine foreign minister has given rise to many expectations in Brazilian business sector, since a "strong reactivation of the trade exchange between the two countries" is being taken for granted. These expectations have arisen because of the "new measures adopted by the Buenos Aires government designed to free itself as much as possible of its trade ties with Europe and the United States."

Received by Figueiredo

PY180306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Aug 82

[By NA special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari today held a 1-hour meeting with President Joao Figueiredo, who ratified Brazil's support for the Argentine position over the Malvinas.

During the meeting, which was held at Government House, Figueiredo said he will attend the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting to be held in New York in September, and that he will reiterate Brazil's support for the Mexican proposal that the Malvinas issue be analyzed during the UN meeting.

For his part, the Brazilian foreign minister delivered a speech during a reception he hosted in honor of Aguirre Lanari at Itamaraty a few hours later.

Among other things, Saraiva Guerreiro referred to the obvious need for introducing "profound changes into the international economic order" in view of the serious problems the developing countries are currently experiencing.

The Brazilian foreign minister noted that the economic crisis "separates the poor nations from the rich," and he remarked that the rich nations adopt measures which suit them in the short term but which "preclude any prospect for a lasting solution to the substantial problems."

Regarding the Malvinas issue, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil "has responded by expressing its solidarity with Argentina regarding recognition of its sovereign right over the archipelago."

He added that "Brazil has clearly outlined its position in the bilateral as well as in the multilateral field, and that on every occasion it has called on the need for a peaceful and negotiated solution within the best tradition of Latin American diplomacy."

On expressing his gratitude for the reception, Aguirre Lanari said that the notes which will be signed tomorrow ratifying the scientific and technical agreement will open "new paths" of communication, which he described as having "innumerable" possibilities.

On referring to the recent belligerent conflict in the south Atlantic, Aguirre Lanari maintained that that event has "taught a few lessons to our people" because it showed "how vulnerable we are to the power of the industralized countries, which can act with all the force of their military and economic alliances."

Regarding this latter subject, Aguirre Lanari remarked that Argentina "has rejected and continues to reject in all forums the use of pressure and economic sanctions in order to achieve political objectives in international relations."

The talks Saraiva Guerriero and Aguirre Lanari will hold in Brasilia will go beyond the framework of bilateral relations, since issues regarding hemispheric and international relations will be discussed.

Regarding hemispheric relations, the subject of relations with the United States will be discussed, considering the South Atlantic conflict's effects and the need for restructuring some organizations and reviewing some regional treaties which were deteriorated by the Malvinas war.

UNIVERSITY, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SIGN ACCORD

PY172209 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Petr Fedoseyev, representing the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Prof Candido Mendes, representing the university that bears his name, yesterday signed a scientific cooperation agreement which will give Brazilian researchers access to documents of the Moscow Academy of Sciences.

A folder with the only picture of Count Bobadella, who lived at Largo do Poco, and copies of several engravings were delivered to the Brazilian professor yesterday. Mendes said that access to documents kept in Moscow, including the collection of Baron Langsdorff, will be facilitated through the Association of Supporters of Higher Education, which he heads.

Through the agreement, the Soviets will have access to the files of the Afro-Asian Studies Center, to the Rio de Janeiro State Institute for University Research (IUPERJ) and to the International Relations Institute. Professor Mendes announced that he will soon go to Moscow to bring back some documents from the Academy of Sciences.

COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ANTIGUA, BARBUDA

PY180222 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] During a luncheon given for the prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Vere C. Bird at 1230 today at Itamaraty Palace, President Joao Figueiredo stated that during current times, which are marked by tension and the crisis being experienced by some of the fundamental values of international coexistence, the improvement of dialogue and closer cooperation between nations are essential.

Addressing the prime minister, Figueiredo asserted:

[Begin Figueiredo recording] I consider your visit to Brazil to be significant, not only because Antigua and Barbuda is an independent nation, but because it means your country's presence within the international sphere. Your visit indicates a promising future for the relations between our two countries. [end recording]

President Figueiredo also spoke about Brazilian foreign policy.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] Cooperation between nations is essential for peace and development. During these times, which are marked by tension and the crisis which some of the fundamental values of international coexistence are experiencing, dialogue and closer relations between nations are essential. We must seek understanding, cooperation and friendship. It is with this spirit that Brazil seeks to expand and intensify its relations with other countries throughout the world. [end recording]

The president also stressed that Brazil is a developing Latin American nation, a determining factor in our foreign policy.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] Brazil notes with a very special interest the incorporation of the new Caribbean states into the international community. Brazil expresses its solidarity for the efforts being made by those young nations to seek economic and social progress. I consider as positive the initiative of the Caribbean countries in seeking closer ties with all Latin American countries. We have common objectives to achieve, such as the welfare of our peoples. [end recording]

In an Itamaraty press release, President Figueiredo and Prime Minister Bird highlighted the need of strengthening the OAS. The communique also highlights the ever-increasing importance of the Caribbean within the international context, including regional and international forums, noting that several Caribbean nations have recently become independent while others are in the process of achieving it. It also notes that all these independence processes have been accomplished through peaceful negotiations.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Prime Minister Bird also signed a cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries. The two countries promise to exchange information and study missions.

CAMPOS TELEVISION STATION BOMBED; NO CASUALTIES

PY171730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that two bomb attacks, one of them against the television station Norte Fluminense, were staged early in the morning of 16 August in Campos, a city 350 km north of this capital.

The two terrorist attacks caused no casualties. Alair Ferreira, the television station owner and federal deputy of the pro-government Social Democratic Party (PDS), said that they were political actions staged by those who want to kill the democracy that President Figueiredo is determined to enforce.

Police thus far do not know the reasons for or the authors of the attacks which destroyed the facade of the television station building and a lawyer's car.

ARMY MINISTER PIRES INSPECTS NEW WEAPONS

PY170404 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Army Minister Gen Walter Pires yesterday attended demonstration of new weapons at the Marambaia testing ground. The demonstration included two rockets manufactured by the National Avibras Company (X-20 and X-40). They were successfully launched at supersonic speed and fell into the Atlantic Ocean after running out of fuel.

The rockets are for antiaircraft warfare. Another national rocket -- the VTPY -- was not launched but was exhibited for General Walter Pires and his entourage: Gen Heitor Gomes de Almeida, commander of the First Army, Gen Coelho Neto, chief of minister's cabinet, and three officers of the General Staff.

During the exercises, Gen Heitor Gomes de Almeida tested a handheld machinegun, the Uru and verified the potential of another, the Uirapuru, developed by the army. The minister visited Marambaia on an invitation of Gen Argus Fagundes Ourique Moreira, head of the army technological center.

The first weapon tried on the testing ground was a tank which had its 76 mm cannon adapted to 90 mm. This will obviate the need to import ammunition in the future. The cannon fired two accurate shots against pre-set targets. The weapons tested yesterday did not have explosives.

Walter Pires also observed the operation of a fire guidance system mounted on a cannon, the launching of three Cobra missiles and 13 108 rockets made in Rio de Janeiro. There was also a demonstration of the German made Roland tank, a French rocket which intercepts aircraft in flight and a highly destructive flame thrower. Gen Coelho Neto took advantage of the opportunity to test a Uru machine gun along with other officers.

NUCLEAR, HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS DELAYED

PY171152 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 33

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday announced here that the nuclear program will be delayed due to a deceleration of its projects to adjust them to available resources. He added that the Tucurui hydroelectric project (the generation part) will be delayed 1 year and that Itaipu (transmission lines) will be delayed 6 months.

The government has decided to extend the timetable of these projects to adjust them to existing funds, to avoid shortages of resources and to initiate or expedite each project only when funds are guaranteed. Cals said the possibility exists for obtaining loans from the domestic and foreign market since the Planning Ministry has already given authorization to this effect.

Therefore, the Angra 2 nuclear plant will not be completed in 1987 as scheduled, and works at the Angra 3 and preparations at the worksites for Peruibe 4 and Peruibe 5 in Sao Paulo will be delayed, the minister said. He said that the 1-year delay will not prevent Tucurui from supplying energy to those enterprises undertaking the Carajas project since the transmission lines have already been completed. Regarding Itaipu, he noted that work will be continued if new resources are obtained.

ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN ANGRA

PY170320 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 82 p 5

[By FOLHA's special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro -- Nearly 500 persons staged another demonstration here against the construction of nuclear plants in Brazil yesterday. The demonstration, which consisted of parades and debates, was sponsored by the group "Hiroshima, Never Again," which is made up of representatives of 30 organizations and the Workers Party.

BELAUNDE VIEWS RIO PROTOCOL, OIL EXPLORATION

PA180006 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0926 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] "International treaties are irrevocable documents and those countries who try to disregard them simply want to apply the law of the jungle," President Belaunde Terry said yesterday. "The Rio protocol was signed by Peruvian and Ecuadorean personalities, in addition to four irreprochable diplomats from Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States, under the chairmanship of that great figure, former Brazilian President Getulio Vargas," he noted. The chief of state then asked: "How then can anyone ignore a treaty sponsored in such a way?:

Broaching the issue of labor agitation for higher wages, Presidente Belaunde noted that the present construction workers strike constitutes paradixocally an act of "voluntary unemployment," since those who overcame unemployment now refuse to work.

Concerning the controversial topic of the status of the public companies, the chief of state told the press that the problem is being carefully studied, even though there is no entity for sale at the moment. He also noted that there are about 30 companies that will definitely not pass into private hands, either because of their strategic value or because they are of national interest. As for the others, he said the process of turning them over to the private sector is slow because of a lack of capital, although there are some of no special value to the state.

Referring to the foreign debt, Belaunde recalled that Peru's situation is infinitely less serious than that of other countries. "Those deeper in debt are the ones who must negotiate, not us. Evidently there will be pressures for certain conditions which, if agreed, will benefit Peru," he pointed out. "Our debt has not increased...it is being maintained. We are paying in the measure in which we receive new credits," he concluded.

Petroperu has achieved initial success in its campaign to promote a 3-year comprehensive drilling and oil production plan in the Zapotal region, near Los Organos (Piura). The approval by the World Bank of an $8-million loan opens the way for the total financing, which will demand a $244-million investment.

The work contemplates the drilling and start of production of 159 wells and reconditioning of another 177. The oil production increase to be obtained will be of 12,000 barrels daily. The total additional oil recovery will be approximately 40.5 million barrels during the productive life of the wells, estimated at some 20 years. The loan from the World Bank will be payable in 17 years, including 4 years' grace, with an annual interest of 11.6 percent. For the financing of the rest of the investment, several proposals have already been received from state credit institutions from the United States, Japan and England. Petroperu will participate with $40 million. Private banks will also participate.

Peru will take part in the ceremonies commemorating the "Declaration of Santiago" to be held 16-21 August in Quito. To that end, retired Ambassador Arturo Garcia y Garcia has been authorized to travel to Ecuador.

We regret to report the death of (?Ambassador) Gustavo Lembcke de la Flor today while he was in his office at the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO MEET ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA180442 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, has just announced several measures to face our country's economic problems. In the first place, it was announced that the measures to solve the availability of dollars include the following:

1. We obtained an advance payment for $1 billion with the increase in oil sales to the United States.

2. We will obtain a creditline for $1.5 billion from a group of industrialized countries.

3. We will reorganize Mexico's foreign debt, including the public and private debts, in order to make the terms of payment longer.

4. We have begun talks with the IMF to use the resources of that organization of which we are a member.

5. We obtained an additional credit of $1 billion for the import of basic grains.

In addition, regarding the exchange market, the Finance Secretariat announced the following measures:

1. We will normalize the regulations for the dual exchange rate and the availability of dollars at the preferential rate will be an exception.

2. The deposits in dollars will remain intact and their conversion to Mexican pesos will not be compulsory. Dollars deposited in Mexico may not be transferred abroad. A different exchange rate will apply to these conversions and will be subject to market variations. The initial rate for this kind of exchange will be 69.50 pesos.

Silva Herzog also announced that the exchange market will be reopened on 19 August. He also reported that tomorrow the government will announce an additional package of measures for the protection of enterprises which are facing problems that stem from the changes in parity. The companies will get a grace period for the payment of taxes. The government will authorize a 50-percent tax deduction for any investments made from today until July 1983.

In conclusion, the finance secretary denied certain rumors that have been spreading and categorically stressed that accounts in Mexican pesos will not be frozen and that the banks' security boxes will not be reopened. He explained that the government's economic measures are being revised according to the circumstances of the moment.

CHILEAN MIR MEMBERS ORGANIZE DISSIDENT GROUP

FL161215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- A group of Chilean exiles announced during a politico-musical ceremony that dissident members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile had organized the Insurrectional Revolutionary Tendency. The ceremony began with over an hour's delay and was sparsely attended. Representatives of the PLO, the Revolutionary Party of Mexican Workers [PRT] and the FMLN of El Salvador were present.

One of the organizers, Victor Otoro Ramirez, said that the strategy and program of the Insurrectional Revolutionary Tendency was based on the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, democratic socialism and the establishment of a popular workers assembly to assume executive and legislative power in Chile.

PRESIDENT CONVOKES ASSEMBLY MEETING FOR 20 AUGUST

PA170320 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] President Ricardo de la Espriella has summoned the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to a special session on Friday, 20 August. The summons, made public this afternoon, was contained in Executive Decree No 76 of 13 August. The purpose of this meeting is to elect the vice president of the republic, who will complete the current constitutional term pursuant to the provisions of Article 169 of the Constitution. Similarly, the assembly will appoint the attorney general and the assistant attorney general, as well as the comptroller general and deputy comptroller general.

The decree is signed by President Ricardo de la Espriella and Government and Justice Minister Justo Fidel Palacios.

Candidates for the posts of attorney general and comptroller general are Rafael Rodriguez and Francisco Rodriguez, respectively.

DE LA ESPRIELLA PRAISES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

PA172217 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Aug 82 pp A-1, B-17

[Speech by President Ricardo de la Espriella at opening of the 18th Latin American Manufacturing Congress in the National Theater 16 August]

[Excerpts] Our country, which proudly and hospitably receives its Latin American brothers today feels special satisfaction in serving as the venue for the 18th Latin American Manufacturers Congress. We believe private enterprise, the government and the workers must be integrated forces in the common purpose of making a great fatherland. To this end, our government will maintain its line, which will lead us to work directly with you, to promote, stimulate and guarantee your investments and to outline firm economic policies that permit the establishment of plans, programs and paths in the short, middle and long terms. These conditions are essential for the creation of an economic system that is both secure and attractive to international capital.

There is no room within this scheme for the jolts that are usually generated by party politics. The people's needs have no colors or banners, just as from time to time local politics do not have them either. Therefore, the responses to these needs by the people can only emerge from and be maintained in a climate of impartiality, in a land of equanimity, watered with good will and fertilized with generosity.

Furthermore, it is undeniable that a strong economy is synonymous with political peace. This means that by strengthening our economy through our joint efforts, we will be creating a favorable climate so that all the developments of the democratic political game can take place here. Let us live with the certainty that today it is not enough for the peoples simply to produce more. To this increase in production we must add the complement of social justice. To produce more and distribute well -- that may indeed be the secret of permanent happiness in all nations.

It would be very gratifying for us to confirm that at this 18th Congress of the Latin American Manufacturers Association, you, Latin American businessmen, are advocating this idea, which moves away from the old pattern of producing in order to save, and instead calls for producing in order to radiate welfare through a just distributive action, always in direct proportion to the working man's effort. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT SEEKS POLITICAL MORATORIUM UNTIL 1984

PA172126 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Aug 82 pp 32, 25

[Text] President Ricardo de la Espriella held his second meeting with leading sectors of the national economy on Monday at a breakfast with representatives of the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP) at the presidential palace. A total of 14 spokesmen of the private sector expressed their views to President de la Espriella and the following cabinet ministers: Gabriel Castro, presidency; Jose G. Montenegro, labor and social welfare; Mario de Diego, commerce and industries; and Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy. Also present were Panama City Mayor Nilson Espino and Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimento Representatives.

CONEP President Dulcidio Gonzalez said that the intention of all the proposals made was not to point out problems to the president but rather to present the whole series of problems worrying the private sector. Reference was made to activities and problems concerning housing, commerce, tourism, small enterprises, banks, industry, foodstuffs, hotels and others.

Gonzalez concurred with President de la Espriella's view that the workers should be consulted regarding any revision of the labor code. Gabriel Diez, president of the Panamanian Construction Chamber, said work is proceeding on two phases of the review of the 13 housing laws now in force. He conceded that a 30-day deadline had been set to submit recommendations, but guaranteed that changes will only be recommended on aspects that will increase the confidence of investors. He gave assurances that the social portion of all those laws will be respected.

The president pointed out to CONEP that it is necessary for all Panamanians together to find solutions for the country's problems. He added that his promptness in learning about all the national problems is based on the intention to achieve a moratorium in the political field with the gurantee of free elections in 1984, so that he can give his full attention to the community's problems.

ARIAS-DE LA ESPRIELLA MEETING CALLED VICTORY

PA180012 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 9A

["Starting Point" colum by Griselda Lopez: "A Disconcerting Meeting"]

[Text] When I saw on television the personages who, after 13 years, entered the presidential palace again, I thought the station was carrying a science fiction movie. I asked myself: How am I going to swallow this? What is this going to taste like? But then I went back 13 years and linked those 13 years to recent events, I analyzed the phenomenon as follows: This is a victory for the process. I don't know who is making the moves in this strange chess game, but I see they are right because "leader" Arnulfo Arias made such a great historical step that it has left us dumbfounded. Perhaps he responded to a call outlined in "The Country's Crossroads" when it says that "politicians of all trends must settle their differences, thinking of the fatherland and not with an interest in votes" so that all can behave according to this new national crossroads.

However, this move is an unquestionable gain for the government and the process, whether we like it or not. But those who liked this the least were the opposition parties that have ideological objectives and ambitions of power regardless of the deterioration of the fatherland when peace is not accepted. But in addition, "the leader," who was praised by all, turned his back on them in a historical gesture. He is a man of mysticism and not ideology, with a large party, but whose members are camouflaged because 13 years outside the government rendered no fruits. It is a party that lives only because it shares the life of its leader, his gestures and the time he has to live.

Arnulfo climbed the steps of the presidential palace with dignity and was received with dignity by our president in a brilliant move in which the words "treason" or "surrender" are not fit for either side.

This is the result of a process. This is its gain. Those who received Arnulfo, De la Espriella and Paredes are the architects of this victory. They know that continuity is established by playing political cards in order to preserve the achievements made for the fatherland and the people through actions. We are at a very interesting national crossroads.

PARTIES REACT TO PRESIDENT'S INVITATION TO TALKS

PA170301 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] President Ricardo de la Espriella has invited all the opposition political parties to a meeting to be held tomorrow at 1500. This station spoke today with the main opposition parties to learn of their positions on that meeting.

Cesar Arrocha Graell, president of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement [Molirena], said this on the subject: [Begin recording] It should be very clear that Molirena's position is to remain in constant opposition to this system of government. However, in line with its goal of achieving democratization by peaceful means, we have accepted the president's invitation, because we think we will be acting in a positive manner by participating in a dialogue between the government and the opposition in an effort to determine what constitutional and legal amendments are both appropriate and urgently needed at this time, as well as to arrange for pure and free elections, in which the citizens' vote will determine which president is elected. Similarly we will seek to bring about a separation of the three branches of the state: a chamber of representatives, which could be called the national assembly, as in the past; a supreme court, which is also completely independent; a comptroller, who is chosen by the national assembly, and an executive branch chosen by popular vote. [end recording]

The People's Action Party [PAPO] will not attend the meeting with President de la Espriella, according to PAPO Vice President Alvin Weeden:

[Begin recording] [Weeden] After the statement by General Paredes to the effect that, pursuant to Article 2 of the Constitution, power resides at A Avenue [National Guard headquarters], PAPO's political committee determined that the party could not hold talks with any government official until there were clear indications of democratic changes in the country, in line with the 1972 Constitution. In the party's opinion, the only democratic changes that could be made would have to come from a constituent assembly, in which the Panamanian people would have the opportunity and the occasion to choose both the people who would make the changes and the changes that would be made. That is PAPO's position.

[Question] President de la Espriella's invitation mentions some changes in the Constitution, so why not participate in the dialogue?

[Answer] We return again to the problem of real changes, as opposed to changes that do not respond to the people's interests. We are a democratic party, and we believe any change that involves constitutional issues must necessarily involve direct participation by the Panamanian people. A few notables, rather than the Panamanian people, cannot choose the changes. [end recording]

Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party, is willing to discuss the points mentioned on President de la Espriella's agenda. He said:

[Begin recording] The meeting between the president and the opposition, in the Christian Democratic Party's opinion, should include the following points:

First it must be agreed as soon as possible to implement the pledge made by the president and General Paredes to establish a commission that will recommend constitutional changes within a short period of time. Second an agreement must be reached on establishing a reliable electoral system in Panama. I am not referring only to the Electoral Tribunal. I refer to the electoral code, which has not yet been approved. It is necessary that the government and the opposition agree speedily on a reliable electoral system.

The Christian Democrats also feel there must be discussion of political conditions that will render the 1984 elections truly democratizing elections for Panama. Finally, the Christian Democratic Party feels that there must be discussion of means by which the appointment of the nine Supreme Court justices will inspire public confidence, so that the court will be able to play the independent role that it has been unable to play to date.

Submit Proposals

PA180130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and spokesman for the opposition parties, made the following statement regarding the meeting the opposition held with President Ricardo de la Espriella this afternoon:

[Begin recording] [Arias Calderon] The PDC, the Liberal Party, the Agrarian Labor Party, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, the Popular Nationalist Party and the Authentic Panamenist Party -- met with President de la Espriella in response to his invitation. The representatives of the parties listened to the executive branch's proposals regarding formation of the Electoral Tribunal and what the president termed, and I am quoting him, the necessary modifications to the present Constitution. We also listened to his other proposals. On our part, the representatives of the democratic opposition parties made the following proposals:

1. The three magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal must be independent and impartial.

2. The commission to propose substantial constitutional amendments, which must be submitted to the Panamanian people for their approval as soon as possible, must be appointed urgently.

3. The government and the opposition must agree to draft, within a very short term, an electoral code that can be trusted.

4. The executive branch must issue a public statement expressing its commitment to be completely neutral in the elections, with expressed guarantees that there will not be an official candidate.

At the end of this first meeting, the parties reiterated our conviction that the armed institution must assume its natural responsibilities: To guard the life, honor and properties of all citizens and the security of our territory. Therefore, we believe that the National Guard must remain aloof from any political activity and behave with true professionalism. President de la Espriella reiterated the firm intention of the national government to hold free, open and clean elections, guaranteeing that the election results will be respected by the executive branch and the National Guard.

[Question] What do you think were the positive results of this meeting?

[Answer] I think the points of view the executive branch and the democratic opposition regarding the electoral tribunal, the political conditions for truly clean elections and the need for constitutional amendments within a short term were stated clearly. In addition, I believe we have been achieving [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Comment on Meeting

PA180225 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Interview with Luis A. Barletta of the Agrarian Labor Party; Olimpo Saez, president of the Popular Nationalist Party, and Hildebrando Nicosia, secretary general of the Authentic Panamenist Party, at the presidential palace 17 August -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the meeting between the opposition parties and President de la Espriella?

[Barletta] Very hopeful. As a Panamanian, I feel very optimistic because we can use the patriotic sense and good will of this Panamanian, our current president. I believe that between him and the Panamanians of the democratic opposition, who also have good will and love this country as much as he does, we can build the fatherland we all need and want. Panamanians lived under a democracy recently [as heard] and lost it in 1968. We are not used to living without democracy. Proof of this is all the economic and social problems we have and which must be solved in order to protect ourselves against the political and social crises being experienced by brother countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. We feel confident, and we hope that the principles we outline here today be implemented within a short term. Thank you.

[Question] How would you describe the meeting between the opposition party and President de la Espriella?

[Saez] Well, I believe it is a very important step in the country's political history over the past few years. I feel it is a vote of confidence from the democratic opposition parties, as they took the president at his word. We hope he will keep his promise and convert his words into actions that return to the Panamanians and the opposition parties the confidence that we will face an electoral process in 1984 which will be pure, clean and honest, without the political practices of the past and political present. We told the president that public employees must not be coerced in their positions so that they get involved in political campaigns. We asked the president to not use public funds for political campaigns or to support an official or any other candidate in the 1984 elections. These are some of the conditions necessary to return faith and confidence to the Panamanian people in a truly democratic process during which the Panamanians can elect the next rulers of Panama in order to save ourselves from the path of confrontation and violence.

[Question] How would you describe the meeting between the opposition party and President de la Espriella?

[Nicosia] It was a positive meeting in the sense that the president of the republic today realized that he is the president of all the Panamanians. During the meeting we drafted a communique in which we said that, in this meeting, President de la Espriella reiterated the firm intention of the national government to hold free, broad and clean elections in 1984, adding that the results of these elections will be respected by the executive branch and the National Guard. Furthermore, the opposition groups presented to the president several aspirations or matters essential for true democratization in Panama. There will be other meetings in which we will be more specific and will be able to discuss certain details which are important in order to completely establish how this will be done. However, there is a very important matter about which the Christian Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, the Popular Nationalist Party and the Authentic Panamenist Party said.

We reiterated to the president that we believe firmly that our armed institution must be involved in its natural duties to safeguard the lives, honor and property of all the citizens and the security of our territory. Therefore, the National Guard must promote and maintain a proper professionalism in its general staff, officers and troops by remaining aloof from any political activity in order to serve the best interests of the fatherland.

This is a summary of the positive results of this meeting. We, as democratic opposition parties, presented our views to the president. He listened to us, and in very broad ways, as president of all Panamanians, expressed a commitment in this last paragraph to something that is truly praiseworthy and marks our path to true democratization in Panama.

PRD SECRETARY LAUDS ARIAS' SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PA172224 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 4

[By Mario Martinez Puente]

[Text] Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], voiced his satisfaction yesterday over Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid's recognition of the efforts undertaken by the new administration of President Ricardo de la Espriella.

"We believe that in this climate of unification, in which we are all intent on maintaining peace and social tranquillity, Dr Arnulfo Arias' action recognizing that our government has secured social peace for the benefit of our peoples is laudable," Perez Balladares said. Although he noted that the Panamenist leader has traditionally been opposed to the process of changes initiated by the late Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, "we respect him because he has been a politician with a long history in the country."

The former minister of planning and economic policy said that the PRD "is not opposed to any man, nor is it in favor of any man." Regarding this position, he explained that the party of which he is secretary general "upholds ideas, supports principles and is also ready to discuss and oppose ideas and principles that are different than ours."

"It has been a laudable action," Perez Balladares said, "on the part of Dr Arias to recognize that our government, to which he has traditionally been opposed, has managed to maintain a climate of social peace in Panama."

The PRD secretary general recalled the situation of the Central American countries, and said: "Thank God our country lives in peace and harmony."

"As PRD secretary general," Perez Balladares added, "I think that ideologically we are in opposition, but personally it appears to be a gesture of recognition of President Ricardo de la Espriella's government and the work that our process is carrying out." He said he understands that Dr Arias' gesture also recognizes the ideological postulates of the PRD.

Dr Perez Balladares stated that our country has now overcome the eras of the chieftains and is demanding political and ideological platforms that respond to the historic challenge of the moment. In that aspect, he said, under the banner of the Torrijist ideals, we Panamanians have been capable of achieving harmony and peace that are so necessary for national development. "Dr Arnulfo Arias has recognized this, and we applaud his gesture for the sake of the country," he concluded.

PANAMENISTS SUBMIT ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL CANDIDATES

PA172145 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Aug 82 pp 36, B-2

[Excerpts] The following is a letter sent by Luis Gaspar Suarez Sierra and Alonso Pinzon, legal provincial representatives of the Panamenist Party, submitting a list of names to President Ricardo de la Espriella for selection of an Electoral Tribunal magistrate. Here is the letter:

We hereby greet your administration and propose three names of distinguished citizens as requested by you for consideration as electoral tribunal magistrate. As an independent and democratic opposition political party, legally existing as a party in formation; according to Resolutions 382 of 22 May 1981 and 573 of 21 July 1982 issued by the Electoral Tribunal, we exercise the right to propose the following names:

1. Dr Rolando Murgas Torraza

2. Donatilo Ballesteros Samaniego

3. Eduardo Berbey

Copies of this letter were sent to Gen Ruben D. Paredes, to the general staff of the National Guard and to the media.

BRIEFS

RADIO NACIONAL DIRECTOR -- Danilo Caballero, a well-known figure in the world of Panamanian radio, will again assume the post of director of Radio Nacional (formerly known as Radio Libertad), an enterprise with which he was connected for many years. It is expected that this tribune of culture and patriotism will be placed at the service of the ideals of democratization and concord which today [word illegible] Panama. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 4 PA]

EL SALVADOR

VICE PRESIDENT HOPEFUL REGARDING U.S. AID

PA180243 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Aug 82 pp 3, 42

[Text] "I trust that the economic aid which will definitively be given to us by the United States is around $115 million," Raul Molina Martinez, first vice president of the republic has stated.

"Supplementary aid has not been requested, because the $35 million in military assistance is equal to what was already requested. Therefore, we took the struggle before U.S. officials and we believe that those who had distorted information have changed their opinion.

Without getting together on this, we political party leaders voiced our opinions as representatives of the Salvadoran people in general, and not our partisan attitudes," the vice president stated.

"Broad explanations were made of the social reforms underway and it was made clear that at no moment will these be reduced, but on the contrary, that we are working toward improving them, promoting them and carrying them out for the benefit of the sectors directly involved, and consequently, for the benefit of the country and Salvadoran people."

"The members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives were quite impressed, because all of the political parties that participated in the 28 March elections arrived, reflecting the popular will of the peoples, without antagonism over our different ideologies, but bound together by one concern; the progress and welfare of those whom we represent," Molina Martinez stated.

The leader of the National Conciliation Party, PCN, said that the only obstacle he could foresee, which was discussed with U.S. senators and representatives, was the case of the nuns and laypersons killed in our country. They consider that too much time has elapsed for the guilty parties not to have been punished.

ARMY MOUNTS OFFENSIVE AGAINST GUAZAPA SUBVERSIVES

PA172303 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2008 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The explosions which were heard this morning north of San Salvador were the result of the attacks on the subversive positions on the Guazapa volcano, said military sources. The bombardment of the subversive positions on the Guazapa volcano began early today with artillery fire and A-37 planes. The military reports state that this will prevent subversive groups from taking to the highways to demand tools from the passengers of cars that travel the main highway of the north.

FMLN STEPS UP ACTION IN CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA162309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] El Salvador's FMLN forces have intensified their operations in the northern department of Chalatenango, occupying the Huarquila military outpost near the capital Nine soldiers were killed in this action, while the rest of the troops fled into the mountains.

Clandestine Radio Venceremos also reported intensified fighting against the army's forces in northwest Cuscatlan, particularly in the towns of Copapayo, Tenango, San Rafael and La Bermuda. The radio added that the government forces are using A-37 Dragonfly aircraft and helicopter gunships similar to those used in the Vietnam war to bomb and machinegun inhabited areas at the scene of operations.

These actions by the army, part of the offensive launched in Cuscatlan on Wednesday, have caused heavy casualties among the civilian population.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Army Operation in Guazapa

PA132322 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] On Wednesday, 11 August, enemy forces on the Guazapa front launched an operation against the FMLN in the areas of Copapayo, (Tepestenango), Bermuda and other places. Reports from Guazapa indicate that A-37 Dragonfly airplanes have been bombing our positions for 2 days. The enemy has also been using artillery against this bastion of national dignity. [Words indistinct] FMLN forces have heroically confronted this new operation, certain that it will be defeated, just as were the previous 10 military operations in Guazapa launched by the enemy.

It must be recalled that in the last military operation in Guazapa, the FMLN inflicted a tremendous defeat on the dictatorship, which sustained a high number of casualties. The FMLN also destroyed armored vehicles and damaged helicopters. The enemy lost some high-ranking officers and a large number of soldiers in that action. Once again in Guazapa, the people will win!

Attack on Guarjila Post

PA172328 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] We have received the following report from Chalatenango: The Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango Zone, reports that the FMLN forces have launched operation "Cinquera Fights Against Aggression." The operation consists in a coordinated attack to take out the enemy's military post in Guarjila. In this operation our forces retrieved weapons and caused many casualties to the enemy. This was a report by Companero Commander (Dimas Rojas).

Army Retreat From Guazapa

PA180237 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] This is a report from Guazapa hill: At 1600 on Sunday, 15 August, the enemy began to retreat, unable to break our defense lines in La Escopeta canton. The enemy camping near our positions was constantly harassed by our forces. The number of casualties inflicted to the enemy could not be determined. Two of our men were slightly wounded. Reports received at Radio Venceremos in the past few days [words indistinct] operations in Cuscatlan and Cabanas aimed at dislodging the forces of our revolutionary army from Guazapa, but they are still on Guazapa as a heroic example to the peoples of the world.

GUATEMALA

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES DISCUSS RECENT ARRESTS

PA171601 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] An authorized spokesman for the security forces has disclosed that the authorities are seeking the weapons that they know were held by the group of people who were plotting against the government. It was said that top political leaders had these weapons, which were being used by their bodyguards. It was reported that the security forces have been ordered to gather all of these weapons, confiscate them, and take them to the police or army [words indistinct].

The security forces warned that all of these weapons will be collected [word indistinct] whoever has them, because the possession of weapons is prohibited.

It was also disclosed that the government authorities knew about meetings held by political leaders at the Guatemala City home of a top leader for the purpose of staging illegal actions. The security forces had been watching this leader's house when the other leaders from various departments arrived to hold illegal meetings. All of those who were arrested in the departments, the majority of whom belong to a rightist political party, had been in the capital to attend these meetings held by top leaders. For this reason, it was said that the courts will decide the fate of those who were captured.

Rafael Escobar, secretary of public relations of the presidency, reported at a news conference that eight people were captured and turned over to the courts for plotting against the government. They are leaders of political parties. Escobar noted that the courts will decide on the crime they committed and on the laws that apply to them.

The security forces' spokesman also disclosed that now that it has been established that several people connected to political groups were involved in illegal activities, they have begun to search the homes of party leaders. These searches began last night and were still underway today, in an effort to find political leaders who were involved in illegal actions.

It was also said that these searches were not conducted in the capital alone, where the National Liberation Movement [MLN] and [word indistinct] leaders are, but in the departments as well. It was not reported if other leaders involved in similar activities have been arrested.

The police authorities have neither confirmed nor denied the arrest of Leonel Sisniega Otero. Sisniega Otero and other top leaders of the MLN and the National Authentic Central have been accused of violating the law by staging illegal activities [word indistinct] Thus, no reports were available on Sisniega Otero. In other words, his arrest was neither confirmed not denied.

REBEL AMBUSH OF ARMY PATROL LEAVES 22 DEAD

PA170330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2352 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The army information office reported here today that a security forces patrol was ambushed by a guerrilla group 4 km from the town of "San Jose Poaquil" in Chimaltenango. The result of the ensuing clash was 22 dead. The report adds that at 0830 (1430 GMT) on Sunday, the guerrillas killed 16 paramilitary troops and 4 soldiers. The government forces repelled the attack, killing two guerrillas; the remainder fled, leaving many weapons behind. The report stresses that in the last few days, more than 100 of the guerrillas' secret arms caches have been found in the Department of El Quiche.

GUATEMALAN LABOR PARTY PUBLISHES DECLARATION

PA141319 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Paid advertisement authorized by the Guatemalan Government; from the Guatemalan Labor Party Central Committee Secretariat -- capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Introduction;

[On 23 June 1982, military units of the Guatemalan Labor Party captured Ricardo Mendez Ruiz V, who was carrying card No 815-B identifying him as an intelligence officer of the Guatemalan Army.

This operation has carried out for these purposes: 1. To demand the whereabouts of a group of Guatemalan citizens arrested by the army and who have since been missing; 2. To disseminate through the various news media two political declarations of our directorate and the report by a witness of the massacres carried out by the army to this date.

The Guatemalan communists are resorting to this tactic, compelling the current government minister to order and pay for the publication of these items as an act of revolutionary justice which punishes one of those responsible for the genocide, i.e., Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz R. (former chief of counterinsurgency operation in Chimaltenango Department, former commander of the Air Force Tactical Group, former chief of Coban military base, Alta Verapz Department and currently government minister).

In this way, we are also exercising our rights which have been trampled on by those who do not allow the people to openly express their political views.

The Guatemalan Labor Party Central Committee political commission denounces the situation of terror and crime here and reveals to the world the fact that our people are struggling and will not surrender to the strong attacks of the reactionary sector supported and counselled by the armies of the United States, Israel and South Africa. "For Guatemala, the revolution and socialism." Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, Guatelamala, July 1982.

The Genocide and the Army's Dictatorship Continue; the People's Struggle Advances.

The Failure of the Electoral Farce and the Continuation of the Military Dictatorship

The failure of the electoral farce, the people's rejection to the imposition and deepening of the differences in the ranks of the groups in power led to the 23 March coup d'etat. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS COUP IS TO DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN THE STATE POWER TO OPPOSE THE ARMED PEOPLE in the revolutionary action. A condition which influences the decision is the acute economic crisis in which the country was plunged by the voracity of the exploiters, the economic system and the deterioration of world economy.

THE COUP D'ETAT ONLY REPLACED THE BAND OF LUCAS GARCIA AND ITS ACCOMPLICES. FURTHERMORE, CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS DICTATORIAL PRACTICES REMAINED IN THE HANDS OF A MILITARY CLIQUE. THOSE HANDS ARE STAINED WITH THE BLOOD OF THE THOUSANDS OF GUATEMALANS MURDERED BY THE ARMY AND THE PARAMILITARY REPRESSIVE APPARATUS from 1954 to date.

The massacres which the army still commits in El Quiche, Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango, Escuintla and many other places, are carried out with as much or more cruelty and cynicism than during previous governments. With deception they are trying to convince our people that those criminal acts are being committed by "subversive criminals." THE MASS MURDERS COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMY IN UNIFORM BUT WITHOUT INSIGNIAS AND BY MEN IN THE CIVILIAN DRESS OF THE PARAMILITARY FORCES, DECEPTIVELY AND IRRESPONSIBLY, ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. With such action, they are trying to mislead local and international public opinion.

With the genocide, THE ARMY IS COMBINING THE SCORCHED-EARTH TACTIC ON PEASANTS' VILLAGES with other objectives; hitting the social base of the people's revolutionary action; subduing the communities through terror, to wipe them out because they want to depopulate the zones of patriotic insurgency; eliminating and depopulating settlements of Indian origin. Therefore, the army's counterinsurgency war is also a war against the Indians and peasants. It is a war to violently alter the rural productive system in favor of a landowners' capitalist exploitation of rural workers.

The National Security and Development Plan; the Military Government Counterinsurgent Platform.

Our people cannot be deceived. The military dictatorship continues. The political changes instituted by the coupists have not replaced the counterinsurgency policy. Instead, they are intensifying that policy with a "national security and development plan," whose objectives are to improve the state's structure to optimize its output as an instrument of dependent capitalism. They pretend to change the army's image to obtain support to their repressive action and to justify the burdensome increase of the expenditure for arms, training, supply and new privileges for that caste which represses the people. The coupists have clearly shown their interest in improving intelligence and counterinsurgency services for a clear purpose; to be prepared to strike against the people's revolutionary action.

That is the truth of that farce: Violent subjugation of communities, as a phase in their strategy to annihilate entire villages.

A second phase of that counterinsurgency offensive is the implementation of a social development plan that will bring some relative improvement to the neglected conditions in which these people have lived for centuries. As the so-called "national security and development plan" says, the purpose is "to establish needy economic and/or geographic areas in which there is the probability of the resurgence of conditions contributing to subversion." In this manner, the military dictatorship will receive the interested support of the U.S. Agency for International Development, AID, loans from imperialist financing institutions, and the involvement of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, in a typical counterinsurgency project.

For this reason, our people and our party reject this new farce which has the intention of deceiving the people, justify new repressive actions, and isolate the revolutionary movement.

The State of Siege; a New Level of Repression by the Dictatorship.

As we charged previously, the amnesty was just a preparatory phase to justify the intensification of repression currently unleased by the army. All citizens between the age of 18 and 30, who had already served in the army, were forced to reenlist. This contingent will be the force that will remain in the garrisons while the army's regular units will be mobilized in a gigantic campaign against the people. The army's detachments and bases have been reinforced. Terror has spread throughout the country; the criminal army continues razing villages. Raids of homes and along city streets and the arrest and disappearance of citizens continue.

With the abolition of the legislative branch, the military dictatorship has tried to "legalize" the image of general repression. A new tyrant takes over; Rios Montt assumes the double role of clown and dictator.

These are the oligarchic-imperialist plans. Repression increases, while the United States rewards the puppet government by increasing its export quotas, and granting new loans. The United States increases its interventionist plans in the area, while the bourgeoisie receives new guarantees from the dictatorship.

The Crisis Continues. The Military Dictatorship Fails, The Revolutionary Movement Advances.

The country's economic situation has worsened due to the voracity of local and foreign exploiters, but that is not the main cause. That is only one manifestation among many that our people have seen and suffered on their own flesh, that the capitalist system NEITHER SOLVES THE PROBLEMS, MEETS THE NEEDS NOR RESPONDS TO THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The crisis of the system represents instability in every aspect. Rios Montt's coup d'etat against the other members of the military junta did not solve the differences in the inner circle of the reactionary government. Crime has been institutionalized in the army, using as pretext that "in war everything is justified."

There is discontent in the army because of the stealing, the use of soldiers as cannon fodder and the manipulation of officers by the generals.

It is evident that now the people are subjected to the menace of the reactionary coupist plots which show a higher level of crisis; the crisis of authority, the fight among reactionary factions to impose their governmental policy.

In the midst of this internal struggle THE STUBBORNESS OF THE BOURGEOIS AND MILITARY SECTORS IS MORE EVIDENT. THEY ARE NOT YIELDING AN INCH IN THEIR POLICY OF CRIME; THEY ARE NOT GIVING ONE PENNY OF THEIR MONOPOLISTIC PROFITS.

Our people have neither hope nor a way out from under the dependent and backward capitalist system.

Our people learned the hard way that the imperialists, mainly the United States, do not have friends on our continent. They only have interests to defend, as John Foster Dulles, one of the promoters of U.S. intervention in Guatemala in 1954, cynically confessed. Our people and the peoples of Latin America learned that lesson from the imperialist alliance of the United States and Great Britain against the sovereign rights of Argentina and the decolonization of the Malvinas. The imperialists alone have shown their real nature. The imperialists have proven that they are not the friends of our people, but the neocolonialist police that want to continue impoverishing the economies that depend on their interests; they want to continue taking advantage of our wealth. We, Guatemalans know the exploiters and the imperialists.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN PLANES REPORTEDLY VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA171752 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Report by newspaper EL HERALDO'S unidentified correspondent in Choluteca]

[Text] Two Soviet-made MIG planes [as heard] created anxiety and terror yesterday in El Triunfo, Choluteca, when they flew at low altitude over Honduran territory for a period of 10 minutes. The Sandinist Air Force [FAS] planes again violated Honduran airspace and army patrols stationed in the area had to fire at them in order to force them to return to their country.

The people in El Triunfo are alarmed over these constant provocations by FAS pilots. According to several neighbors, they are constantly spying on us and we can no longer live in peace. As a result of these constant acts of aggression, Col Danilo Ferraro Suazo, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion, ordered the dispatch of well-armed troops to protect the lives and property of people in the border area, since the Sandinists maintain a warmongering attitude toward the Honduran people.

The Sandinist-communist regime apparently wants to divert the Nicaraguan people's attention, by accusing the Hondurans of being aggressors due to the fact that several deserters of the Sandinist peoples army have joined large numbers of civilians in responding to the independent army's appeals. The latter is carrying out belligerent activities against Nicaragua's frontist regime.

GOVERNMENT DEFINES STAND ON SYMMS AMENDMENT

PA180135 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 10

[Honduran Government press declaration issued in Tegucigalpa on 16 August 1982]

[Text] In view of comments and publications regarding the U.S. Senate approval of the so-called Symms amendment, which authorizes the U.S. President to send troops to the Central American and Caribbean countries in the event the Cuban threat becomes intolerable, the government of the republic defines its position as follows:

In conformity with the constitution of the republic, the National Congress is called upon to authorize or deny any operation that implies the presence of foreign regular troops in national territory.

The decision on the matter, therefore, is the exclusive responsibility of the legislative branch and, therefore, it is clear to all that the Symms motion is not of a binding nature nor is it a law, but rather a suggestion by the Senate to the President. There should be no doubt that the Suazo Cordova administration, respectful as it is of the distribution of powers which characterize a democracy, will unreservedly comply with the resolution adopted by the sovereign popular representation at the given moment on an as yet hypothetical issue.

SECURITY CHIEF ANNOUNCES ANTISUBVERSIVE OPERATION

PA171611 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Col Daniel Bali Castillo, general commander of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP], announced yesterday that FUSEP is staging a large operation throughout the country to eliminate terrorist activities.

The high-ranking officer said that, with popular support, the operation will continue until subversive threats to the civilian population, the police and property have been eradicated.

Colonel Bali Castillo said: "The people elected this democratic and constitutional government because they want to live in peace and freedom; thus, we, the military, will continue our effort to achieve peace in the country by struggling against terrorism."

He added that the police feel stronger as a result of the support that they have received from the Honduran people in the last few days. However, he spoke in favor of ensuring that the civil defense committees are strictly controlled, since irresponsible citizens could take advantage of them to solve their personal problems.

He said: "Any charge made through those committees must be investigated, to ensure that the police do not commit any unjust action against citizens who are not involved in subversive activities and who might have been accused by members of the civil defense committees for personal reasons."

Colonel Bali Castillo said that terrorist actions are promoted by "iron curtain countries, acting through Cuba and Nicaragua, and that their objective is to destabilize the democratic Honduran Government and to seize power.

The FUSEP commander noted; "We have sufficient evidence of this, in the form of documents in our possession and as a result of the subversive activities that we have discovered."

NICARAGUA

ACAN ROUNDS UP INCIDENTS IN MANAGUA, MASAYA

PA171537 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1323 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- One person injured, several arrested, and a complete halt to classes at six Catholic schools in Managua and Masaya are the result of yesterday's incidents in the country, reflecting the declining relations between government sectors and the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy.

An unidentified vehicle ran over Jose Ignacio Perez Moncada in the city of Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, while he was participating in an antigovernment demonstration.

This incident increased the tension in the city, where students had "occupied" two religious schools in protest of an attempted attack on Managua's Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo last Saturday, in the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo.

Members of the Red Cross took the injured demonstrator to a Managua hospital.

The fact that Perez Moncada was run down sparked yet another demonstration. About 400 persons participating in the demonstration approached the Masaya military headquarters, but stopped when the police fired several shots into the air.

Police also arrested Spanish Priest Jose Moratalla in Masaya. Father Moratalla is the director of the Salesiano school, one of the schools that closed, according to unofficial reports.

There were no classes at the Teresiano, La Asuncion and Calasanz schools or at the Pedadogic Institute in Managua, as students protested the lack of respect shown by government sectors for the country's Catholic hierarchy. Primarily, they were protesting the attack on Father Bismarck Carballo, who was mentioned in an alleged sex scandal that he has denied, terming it "a plot to harm his reputation."

There were also incidents between students and progovernment demonstrators at the schools where no classes were held. The demonstrators were demanding that classes be resumed.

Police "detained" Christian Brother Manuel Estrada Carpintero, who is director of the Managua Pedagogic Institute, where the most violent incidents took place.

It was learned last night that the authorities later released Brother Manuel Estrada Carpintero, a Spanish citizen, after holding him for several hours.

However, according to reports, Father Jose Moratalla is still being held, apparently accused of burning a Sandinist flag.

Meanwhile, the National Federation of Catholic Teachers (FENEC), issued a declaration protesting "the systematic criticism and constant lack of respect for the Catholic hierarchy." It also protested the "clumsy attack on Father Bismarck Carballo."

The Ministry of Education has ordered an investigation of the incidents. It disapproved, in principle, the closure of the schools, particularly at a time when the academic performance of students in Nicaragua has dropped.

It also accused the directors and teachers of religious schools of promoting a movement to paralyze schools throughout the country.

An Education Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE that classes must be resumed today, or the directors and teachers of religious schools "will be held responsible for the risks," while authorities will "take the proper measures, in accordance with the national state of emergency."

The source added that these measures would include the closure of the religious schools unless classes are resumed. Other reports indicate that secondary school students met on Friday of last week and decided not to attend classes for a week.

The Ministry of Education has appointed two commissions to investigate the incidents at the Catholic schools. The commissions must submit their special reports to acting Education Minister Francisco Guzman.

Three Killed in Masaya

PA171810 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Three persons killed, six wounded, several arrested, attacks against military posts and charges against two priests, one Spanish and one Costa Rican, for leading an armed rebellion, is the result of incidents which have occurred in the last few hours.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge headed a military force which last night quelled an uprising in Masaya, especially in the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo of this city, located 30 km east of Managua.

The priests Jose Morataya Escudero, from Spain, and Jose Maria Pacheco, from Costa Rica, have been accused by the Interior Minister for heading the armed rebellion in Masaya.

Morataya Escudero, from Cuenca, Spain, in a statement to ACAN-EFE denied being involved in the events. He affirmed that the Salestian school, which he directs, has abstained from participating in the violent clashes. Father Morataya Escuedro was released last night and turned over to officials of the Spanish Embassy in Nicaragua.

It was reported this morning that the authorities have released another four priests who were arrested in connection with the incidents. Father Jose Madriz, from Panama, and Father Jose Maria Pacheco, from Costa Rica, both members of the Salesian community, were turned over to the Costa Rican ambassador in Nicaragua, Jesus Morales Fernandez.

The incidents began when students of the Salesian school brought down the Sandinist flag on Monday during a protest against an attack on the archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, and in support of Father Bismarck Carballo, mentioned by progovernment sources in connection with an alleged sex scandal, which the priest denies.

It was reported that on Saturday, unidentified persons stoned the car carrying the archbishop, but they were repelled by "Monimbo" Catholics surrounding the prelate.

Later, Sandinist youths broke into the Salesian school to raise the Sandinist flag, in the midst of great tension near the "Monimbo" district.

During the incidents, a young native of Monimbo -- whose residents played an outstanding role in the fight against the regime of Anastasio Somozo -- was run down by a police car under circumstances not yet clear.

Another youth killed was identified as Eddy Guzman, a member of the "19 July" youth movement who, according to reports from the progovernment papers EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA, died from shots fired from the Salesian school.

Father Jose Morataya Escudero, however, denied that armed persons were inside the building, asserting that the school windows had remained closed at all times. Edmundo Castellon, the third victim, was participating in a demonstration against those who brought down the Sandinist flag in the school. He was killed by shots fired from the school, according to EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA.

Clergymen Sent to Embassies

PA172152 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Five priests and one Christian brother who were arrested yesterday by Sandinist authoriteis as a result of the incidents that occurred in Managua and Masaya were turned over to officials of the Costa Rican and Spanish Embassies.

Christian Brother Jose Maria Estrada Carpintero, a Spanish citizen who is the principal of Managua's Pedagogic Institute, was turned over to Eduardo de Quezada, the Spanish Embassy's secretary, yesterday. Police arrested the clergyman at the Pedagogic Institute when incidents occurred between students and progovernment demonstrators who were demanding that the classes at Catholic schools be continued.

Sandinist leaders turned over Salesian priests of Masaya to the Costa Rican and Spanish Embassies at the Masaya branch of the Workers Federation shortly before midnight. Father Jose Morataya Escudero of Cuenca, Spain principal of Masaya's Salesian school, was turned over to the Spanish Embassy. Jesus Fernandez Morales, Costa Rican ambassador in Managua, was summoned to receive Costa Rican priests Jose Maria Pacheco and Agustin Vasquez Rojas, Panamanian priest Mario Madrid and Nicaraguan priests Agustin Meneses.

In statements to ACAN-EFE, Father Morataya Escudero said that he was afraid he would be expelled from the country but the Nicaraguan Government has made no official statement on this matter. With the exception of Father Estrada Carpintero, the priests remain at the Costa Rican and Spanish Embassies.

PRIEST TERMS INCIDENT ANTI-SANDINIST REBELLION

PA172302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- According to Spanish Priest Jose Morataya Escudero, the Indian Monimbo neighborhood in Masaya rebelled against the Sandinists yesterday in the same fashion as it rebelled against the previous government of Anastasio Somoza. Morataya Escudero, director of the Salesian school in Masaya, was arrested by the authorities and accused of leading yesterday's rebellion in this city which left at least three persons dead and several wounded. He was later turned over to the Spanish Embassy.

In an interview with ACAN-EFE, he denied the charges and said that the inhabitants of Monimbo rebelled "against communism" and in defense of the Catholic Church, and that the purpose of his arrest was "to prepare an alibi."

"One must sincerely say that the people rebelled. It is a lie that I, the CIA, the Salesians or any other party is responsible. What one could see was a rebellious sentiment. There were no more Sandinist defense committees or compulsory meetings. The neighborhood militia posts disappeared. It could be that a large military force will be established there now, but it was the people who rebelled," said the priest.

On the cause of the incidents, he said that "nothing would have happened if the Sandinist youth had not provoked an incident" by sending a group of youths to raise a Sandinist flag in fron of the school where protests had been held over progovernment media reports that accused a priest of scandalous behavior.

Those youths sang the Sandinist anthem and shouted provocative slogans. This prompted the people to gather to see what was happening," said the priest.

When the Sandinists left, according to Morataya, the people of Monimbo "began with slogans in favor of the church, Father Carballo (the one accused by the progrovernment media) and Monsignor Obando (archbishop of Managua). These people also removed the flag of the Sandinist front."

Morataya added that a Sandinist leader of Masaya unsuccessfully tried to break up the demonstration. Later, carloads of police began to arrive, against whom the people of Monimbo shouted: "Communists, get out of Monimbo."

"There was an unfortunate incident in which a nervous policeman drove into the crowd and hit a man." Later "another nervous policeman shot and killed another who came from the neighborhood. This was the straw that broke the camel's back," the Salesian priest told ACAN-EFE.

According to Morataya, this is when the people of Monimbo said that everything was "the same as under the National Guard," referring to the army of the overthrown Anastasio Somoza, against whom the inhabitants of this neighborhood also rebelled.

The people of Monimbo looted an abandoned police post and rang the bells of the Salesian school to call out the people, who "began to arrive with machetes and clubs to defend the church," the Spanish priest related.

"That night," he added, "the police took over the school and arrested those of us who were there. No one had entered the school prior to this, except those who came to ring the bells. I had ordered the school's doors closed."

Regarding the official report that shots had been fired from the school into the street, Morataya told ACAN-EFE: "The Sandinists were itching to attack the school. Therefore, they had to involve the school in the events, but there was no one firing from inside the school. Apparently the shots were fired from the militia post in front of the school."

When he was arrested, together with other priests -- including one from Panama and one from Costa Rica -- Morataya's passport was seized and he was accused of being a "Francoist and CIA agent."

BORGE: MASAYA INCIDENT PART OF U.S. AGGRESSION

PA180333 Managua International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Yankee imperialism and the internal reactionaries, in their counterrevolutionary drive, resort to all possible schemes aimed at disorienting and intimidating our people. While the imperialists and their foreign allies stage joint warmongering and adventuresome maneuvers along our border, the internal reactionaries attempt to create the climate for intervention and war.

Now stirring up an alleged religious faith, reactionary groups occupied a private school in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, and from there they opened fire on defenseless inhabitants who were protesting against these antisocials and assassins.

Regarding these incidents, let's listen to the statement by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, who referred to them with a Sandinist and revolutionary spirit.

[Begin Borge recording] The situation that occurred today in Masaya, caused by small groups of elements, some of who were armed, is not casual. Let no one think that it is due to reasons of a religious nature. Let no one think that it was because of what happened to a priest who was engaged in priestly affairs. [laughter of crowd] Let no one think that it involves a confrontation against the church. That is the excuse given in Masaya. Why do they shout in the streets, as some of those persons shouted: Long live monsignor or something to that effect?

They have circulated rumors that the revolution is going to take over the churches and is going to deprive the residents of Monimbo of their church.

Who has been behind all of this? Who? Let us get this straight. We understand that, regrettably, a Catholic priest is apparently at the head of these counterrevolutionary expressions. It has even been confirmed that he had a movie camera to film the events and distribute them worldwide to give the impression that the city of Masaya had again risen up, but now against the revolution.

However, the religious pretext involves a much broader scope. Preparations are being made, and quite accelerated, to attack Nicaragua. This is well known to all of our people, whom I told that this lies within a very broad context. There are thousands of guardsmen posted in camps along the Honduran border, as is known by all of you. The Yankees stage joint maneuvers with the Honduran Army in the field of artillery and infantry. And recently they staged new joint air maneuvers. They bring Honduran troops close to the Nicaraguan border. What do they attempt with this? They are advised by foreign elements originating in some South American country. And we explained, we explained that this is not a coincidence. What happened in Masaya -- the brutal assassination of a member of the Sandinist youth, the wounded that we sustained, the shooting by the provocateurs armed by the counter-revolution -- is no mere coincidence. The religious aspect has been used as a pretext. It obeys the general plans of aggression against Nicaragua. [Applause by crowd chanting "People's power"]

They want a rebellion, and here they have it. Masaya must deliberate all night tonight with the slogans and the shouting of the Sandinist revolutionaries.

Tonight Masaya must be occupied by the people.

There is something that our enemies won't ever take away from us; the streets. The streets belong to the revolutionary people. The streets belong to the Sandinists. The Sandinists have taken over the glorious streets of Masaya and tonight, and for as long as necessary, the people will be in the streets protesting the provocations. [shouting and chanting: "People's power"]

They wanted an uprising, and here it is. And if they intend [words indistinct] other cities, the people will take other cities. The people will rise again as they rose during the difficult days, to face our enemies. [shouting]

Imperialism, the reactionaries, the [words indistinct] who are directing the reaction [shouting] should not forget that these people are armed to the teeth with the smile of [name indistinct], the militiawoman who gave her arms for the revolution [shouting]; that these people are armed with the courage of the heroes of San Francisco del Norte; that they are armed with the bravery and dignity of that companero from the Sandinist youth who today gave his generous life. [applause and shouting]

Let them not forget that these people are armed with guitars to sing in combat, that these people are armed with songs, that these people are armed with war cries and they should not forget either, especially, that the people own the rifles, the cannons, the tanks, and the planes of the revolution. [shouts: "One single army"]

Let them not forget that while it is true that guitars serve to make happy nights, that songs give courage to the soul, this which we hold in our hand serves to kill and to defend the revolution. [shouts]

EDUCATION MINISTRY WARNS CLASSES MUST CONTINUE

PA171755 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Carballo case is being used to promote the seizing of schools. This was stated during a news conference by (Pedro Hurtado) of the national leadership of the Sandinist Youth.

[Begin recording] [Hurtado] Students from Managua Department -- especially those from some study centers -- and our youth organization are, in a mature and cautious way, looking at attempts to seize schools. We are putting emphasis on further increasing our academic preparation. We see these lockout attempts as nothing but a coarse maneuver by some reactionary elements who prevented us from securing academic preparation and increasing our academic preparation, who could be tools being used by counter-revolutionary elements in our country.

[Question] What happened with the Sandinist Youth, from an organizational point of view? Is there any youth organization in those schools? And, did the Sandinist Youth allow this situation?

[Answer] There is a youth organization, but our youth organization is just beginning to get developed in some schools. This is the case in the Pedagogico and in the [two words indistinct]. There is strength, but the strength is now being developed there. [end recording]

Regarding what (Pedro Hurtado) has just told us, the Education Ministry announced this evening that it will adopt whatever measures are necessary to prevent disruptive groups from disturbing the second semester of the school period that has just begun. The Education Ministry has sent commissions to the schools where disturbances took place today, to caution school directors that they are responsible for maintaining order in their schools. The academic preparation of students was very low during the first semester and actions of any kind that could hinder school classes will not be permitted, an Education Ministry spokesman said.

The National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, has also spoken out against the activities carried out in several Managua schools by disruptive groups. This type of action goes against the measures adopted to improve the academic level of the students and represents a boycott of the educational plans of the revolution, ANDEN said.

BARRICADA PUBLISHES TEXT OF POPE'S LETTER

PA171700 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Aug 82 p 9

[Letter sent by Pope John Paul II to the Nicaraguan Episcopate, dated 29 June 1982]

[Text] Dear Brothers of the Episcopate:

While obeying the mysterious call that made him the successor of Peter -- And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved (2 Cor 12.15) -- the pope does not forget his duties toward those who, in each individual church in the world, are carrying out, amid considerable difficulties, their pastoral duties.

They are united by a special relationship; special because of its evangelical roots, because at a solemn moment in his life, Peter -- who was given first place among the twelve -- was entrusted by Jesus with the mission of confirming his brothers in the faith and in apostolic service (cf Lk 22, 32); special also because of its theological nature -- the Vatican Concilium II, deepening the ancient doctrine of episcopal collegiality, stressed with a wealth of ideas and expressions that the episcopal college, "formed of many, expresses the variety and universality of the people of God, and in being gathered under one head it means the unity of the body of Christ." (Lumen Gentium, 22; cf. Christus Dominus, 4).

As a result of this relationship, the dogmatic aspects of which do not detract from its deeply emotional nature and in view of the unusual circumstances in which you are called upon to practice your episcopal ministry, be assured that I am very close to you. Close, in the sense that "I cease not to give thanks for you and mention you in my prayer" (Eph 1,16).

Intentionally close, because of my interest in continuing information on your pastoral activities. Close in my spiritual support for your work, so devout, demanding and delicate, on behalf of the humane, personal and collective promotion of your people. Finally, close in my fraternal concern about your duty, as pastors and teachers in the churches entrusted to you.

In addition, today's holiday in honor of the Apostles Peter and Paul, bringing home to each of us the meaning of collegiality, gives me the opportunity to write to you, "for I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift so that ye may be established" (Rom 1,11).

I hope that you find in these consideration the primary and fundamental expression of support and encouragement that I wish to offer you. A bishop is never alone, because he is in living and dynamic communion with the pope and with his fraternal bishops around the world. You are not alone; you are supported by the spiritual presence of your elder brother and surrounded by the physical and emotional communion of thousands of brothers.

But I wish to invite you to think about a smaller, but no less important, dimension of communion; the communion among yourselves, the members of the beloved Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua.

This communion, born in participation in the total priesthood of Jesus Christ, is not merely superficial, nor does it comprise merely convention or protocol -- it is a sacramental communion and should be practiced as such.

I confess to you that there is no greater pleasure to me than to know that among you, and above everything that might divide you, prevails the essential Unity in Christo et in ecclesia [preceding five words italicized]. This unity is both demanding and necessary, as upon it depends the credibility of your preaching and the efficiency of your apostolate and the communion that, despite its known difficulties, you are committed to build among your believers.

The unity of believers strikes us as perhaps the most precious gift, both fragile and threatened, belonging to this church of yours and ours in Nicaragua.

What the Vatican Concilium II said about the universal church, which is the symbol and instrument of the unity that must be built in the world and among mankind (cf. Lumen Gentium, 1), can be applied, in the proper measure, at all levels of the ecclesiastic communities.

That is why the church in Nicaragua has the great responsibility of being a sacrament, a symbol and instrument of unity in the country. To do this, it must itself be a community, a true unity and image of unity.

In this respect, we must remember that no matter how many factors of discord and division, rupture and separation there are in an environment, the church ought to be a source of unity and cohesion. This will only be true when it gives testimony of being "cor unum et anima una," thanks to heavenly principles of unity, strong enough and decisive enough to overcome the divisive forces to which it is subjected.

Since you are visible examples of unity because of your divine vocation, let us hope that Christians in your country -- united by "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one God and Father," as they frequently chant inspired by the Apostle Paul's words -- will not become divided by different ideologies. And let us hope that -- united by the same faith and rejecting anything that is contrary to or destroys this unity -- your Christian congregation will be able to live under the evangelical ideals of justice, peace, solidarity, communion, and participation, and not become hopelessly divided by fortuitous options stemming from systems, trends, parties, or organizations.

From this point of view, your responsibility is greater, since the unity of the members of the church should specifically be maintained around the bishop.

You are aware of the significance of St Ignatious of Antioch's letters, be it because of the authority of the one who wrote them -- a disciple of the beloved apostle -- or because of their antiquity, which makes them a testimony to a vital moment in the history of the church, or because of their rich doctrinal content. Well, using very strong words, Ignatious shows in these letters -- certainly in order to confront the first difficulties in this field -- that a true and durable communion in the church is not possible without the union of mind and heart, or respect and obedience, of feelings and action in cooperation with the bishop. What was said about the cords of a lyre constitutes a beautiful and suggestive image of a more profound reality; the bishop is like Jesus Christ, made present within his church as a vivid and dynamic principle of unity. Without him this unity either does not exist or is a fake. It is, therefore, inconsistent and ephemeral.

Thus the absurdity and danger of imagining alongside -- not to say against -- the church built around the bishop, another church conceived as "charismatic" rather than institutional, "new" rather than traditional, alternative and, as envisaged lately, a popular church [phrase in italics as published].

I am aware that one can attribute an acceptable meaning to this denomination, which is synonymous with "church born from among the people." This denomination seeks to indicate that the church emerges when a community of individuals -- particularly individuals willing to engage in the Christian adventure due to their insignificance, humility and poverty -- opens itself to the good news of Jesus Christ and begins to experience it in a community of faith, love, hope, prayer, celebration and participation in the Christian mysteries, especially in the eucharist.

But you know that the final document released at the Third Latin American Episcopal Conference of Puebla described the name "popular church" as "not too fortunate" (cf. N. 263). It did this after mature study and reflection among bishops from all over the continent, because it was aware that this name generally conceals another reality.

The most common meaning of the term "popular church" -- visible in the writings of a certain theological current -- is that of a church born more markedly from the alleged values of a sector of the population than from God's free and gratuitous initiative. It means a church exhausted in the autonomy of the so-called bases, without making any reference to the legitimate pastors or teachers; or at least superimposing the "rights" of the former on the authority and charismas which faith makes perceivable in the latter. It means -- since the term "people" is easily given a markedly sociological and political content -- a church embodied in popular organizations, marked by ideologies, placed at the service of their demands, of their programs and of groups regarded as not pertaining to the people [word in italics as published]. It is easy to perceive -- and the Puebla document indicates this explicitly -- that the term "popular church" hardly escapes infiltration by strongly ideological connotations, along the line of a certain political radicalization, class struggle, the acceptance of violence as a means of achieving certain ends, etc.

When in my speech opening the Puebla assembly I expressed serious reservations about the term "church born from among the people," I had in mind the dangers I have just recalled. For this reason, I now feel it is my duty to repeat, using your voice, this same pastoral, affectionate and clear warning. It is an appeal through you to your faithful:

A "popular church" opposed to the church presided over by the legitimate pastors is -- from the standpoint of the Lord's teaching, that of the apostles in the New Testament, and of church's ancient and recent solemn teaching -- a grave deviation from Jesus Christ's will and plan for salvation. It is also the beginning of a split and rupture of the unity he left as a signal characteristic of the church itself, which he sought to entrust specifically to those whom "the Holy Spirit established to rule the church of God." (He 20:20)

Beloved brothers of the episcopate, I entrust you with the mission and task of patiently and firmly making that appeal of fundamental importance to your believers. We all have in mind the dramatic concept of my predecessor, Paul VI, when he wrote in his memorable apostolic exhortation "Evangelii Nuntiandi" that the most insidious threats and deadly attacks on the church are not the ones coming from outside -- these can only strengthen the church's mission and task -- but those that come from within.

At this historic moment for Nicaragua and for the church in that country, all the children of the church should help maintain a solid communion around its pastors to prevent all germs of rupture or division.

Let this appeal reach the conscience of the priest, whether they be from the country, missionaries who for years have devoted their lives to the pastoral ministry in that nation, or volunteers willing to contribute to the Nicaraguan brothers at a very significant moment. If you really want to serve this people who are hungry and thirsty for God and full of love for the church, they expect their priests to proclaim the gospel, the proclamation of God the Father, the dispensation of the sacramental mysteries of salvation. It is not in the role of politicians, but as priests, that the people want to have you near.

Let this appeal reach the conscience of clergy and sisters, native or foreign. The people in this country wants to see the bishops united in an unbreakable ecclesistical communion, as conveyors of an unparalleled message, less controversial, harmonious and coherent as that of the legitimate pastors.

Let this appeal reach all those for this reason -- in the sincere service of the church's mission -- especially if they are occupying a post of responsibility as in the university, centers of study and investigation, the news media and others. Offer to serve according to the equally generous and decisive attitude of your bishops and of the large sectors of the population that, together with the bishops, want the best for the country, taking their inspiration from church guidelines.

I exhort you, dear brothers, to continue even in the midst of no little difficulties, in your tireless work to assure the active presence of the church in this historical moment the country is facing. Under your guidance as solicitous pastors, let us hope that the Catholic believers of Nicaragua constantly give a clear and convincing testomony of love and capacity to serve their country, a testimony that is no less great or less effective than that of others; a testimony of clairvoyance in view of the facts and situation; of full availability to serve the people's authentic cause; of courage to suggest on every occasion, the thought and guideliness -- which I have often called the path -- of the church even if they do not coincide with other proposed paths.

I wish, I hope and I beg you to do everything you can so that in you and your people the loyalty to Christ and the church, from from diminishing, confirms and enriches the loyalty to the fatherland. The occasion give me the pleasure of fraternally offering in token of abundant divine thanks to you and your ministry, my cordial apostolic benediction, which I extend to all your believers.

[Dated] Vatican City 29 June 1982 [Signed] Joannes Paulus M II

COMMENTATORS CALL SYMMS AMENDMENT 'RIDER' TO CBI

FL171545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1157 GMT 17 Aug 82

[International commentary" by Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA and Miguel Toirac of "Revista de la Manana"]

[Excerpts] [Toirac] Today we shall discuss a resolution that has recently been approved by the U.S. Senate. The Symms Amendment, as this resolution is known, establishes that the U.S. Senate favors the use of all means, including the sending of troops, by the U.S. Government to stop an alleged Cuban threat in the continent. It is well known that this amendment tries to justify certain issues such as so-called U.S. security and the alleged self-determination of the Cuban people. It is well known that the Reagan administration has taken upon itself to lead the so-called freedom-loving Cubans. All this is just an introduction to discuss an issue of current importance.

[Rodriguez] Well, when they talk about Cubans they are referring to the scum, to the counterrevolutionaries, who of course are protected by the U.S. Government and who of course have nothing to do with freedom-loving Cubans. I believe the first thing that must be noted about the Symms Amendment and about its approval by the U.S. Senate is that in so doing, U.S. senators have turned back the pages of history. These threats are inappropriate and ill-timed.

But this resolution could be ignored if it were not for the message that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz sent to the U.S. Senate when this resolution was under discussion. In his message Shultz expressed approval and support for this aggressive resolution, which calls for the use of force against Cuba, against Central American and other Caribbean countries struggling to achieve true independence and against those countries that do not support U.S. interests in this part of the world. By supporting the approval of the Symms Amendment, the Reagan administration has again ignored the peaceful aspirations of the countries of the Americas and reasserted that the belligerent policy that has characterized this administration will continue in force.

But this disregard for world opinion has prompted national and official organizations and even governments from several countries to repudiate this resolution. Venezuelan, Mexican, Peruvian, and even U.S. sectors have condemned this resolution, which calls for the use of force and which is more like a "rider" [appendix] to Reagan's so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative. That is, the alleged initiative that calls for so-called support for the development of Caribbean nations -- which is not really being materialized -- is now broadened by this resolution, which provides for the possibility of the use of force against precisely those nations that the Reagan adminstration allegedly wants to help.

[Toirac] It is a good thing that you brought up the Caribbean aid program because all this is connected to this resolution. That is, the Reagan administration requests $350 million -- and enormous sum -- to aid governments like those of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. But I believe the main objective of this Caribbean aid program is to drown these nations in a bloodbath through this economic aid.

[Rodriguez] Yes, of course. Moreover, this so-called Caribbean economic program, which is merely reduced to granting economic aid to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments, has now been broadened by this "rider," which calls for the use of force against countries such as Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba, that is, those countries that disagree with U.S. foreign policy.

But one of the most astonishing things about this new anti-Cuban offensive launched by the U.S. Government is the pretext that it is using for the approval of the much-discussed Symms Amendment, and this is none other than an alleged Cuban threat. That is, Cuba is a threat to the continent and to its Latin American brothers and therefore this calls for action to stop the advance of Cuban influence in the area. But this charge, which is also aimed at establishing confusion at the international level, is completely wrong on one basic issue: Cuba has shown through its words and deeds that it not only strives to achieve peace but also the unity of all Latin American nations. Therefore these statements are completely baseless.

U.S. REFUSAL TO RECEIVE NONALIGNED GROUP SCORED

PA172230 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Cuba branded as "a new act of imperialist arrogance" the U.S. decision not to receive a delegation of the Nonaligned Movement if Cuba and Nicaragua are included in the group. Speaking at the 7th emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine issue, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca recalled that during a nonaligned meeting in July in Cyprus, a committee was created to initiate negotiations to help solve the situation in Lebanon. Malmierca added that despite repeated efforts, the committee had not been able to travel to Beirut because the Israeli forces prevented it. This is normal, he added, because Israel and the United States are strategic allies and act in tandem.

The nonaligned committee's objective is to help find an immediate, just and overall solution to the Palestine problem and to expand international support and aid for that Arab people, Malmierca noted. The committee will maintain contact with the other UN Security Council member states as well as with the UN secretary general, the president of the Security Council and the leader of the special committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, he explained.

The Cuban foreign minister stressed that the so-called negotiations on the withdrawal from Beirut of the PLO fighters are part of the aggression against the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland. He condemned Israeli and U.S. publicity intended to associate the departure of the fighters with the end of the siege of Beirut.

Malmierca Statement

FL171037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca last night attacked the United States for trying to paralyze activities at the United Nations, reduce the organization to a passive role and block any attempt to solve current world problems. Malmierca spoke at the opening session of the special UN General Assembly meeting on Palestine, which was requested by the Nonaligned Movement.

The Cuban minister spoke of the support the U.S. Government has provided to Israel at all times. In this connection, he mentioned the continual U.S. vetoes of Security Council resolutions designed to curb the Zionists' genocide. The United States and Israel have shown their contempt for the United Nations and the General Assembly must immediately consider whether the Zionist state deserves to continue to be a member of the United Nations.

HAVANA SEES LOW UNITAS TURNOUT DUE TO FALKLANDS

PA161314 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Since the victory of the Cuban revolution on 1 January 1959, imperialism has spared no material resources or diplomatic schemes to try to destroy and crush our people. Military aggressions, economic sabotage, the infiltration of mercenaries, diplomatic pressures, boycotts and all kinds of threats are part of the long list of hostile U.S. actions against Cuba.

As part of this aggressive and insolent U.S. policy, and under the pretext of defending the security of the hemisphere to prevent another Cuba, the Yankee Pentagon in mid-1959 ordered the holding of military maneuvers called Unitas. Many naval units of the United States and its Latin American allies participate in these maneuvers. The Pentagon has announced the start of these naval exercises for 1982. The 23d Unitas naval maneuvers will end on 6 September in the Chilean port of (Calcoahuan). More than 3,500 military personnel and 10 U.S. and Chilean ships will participate in these military exercises. It was also reported that Unitas 82 will be under the command of James Elfelt and will include antisubmarine warfare exercises, antiaircraft defense drills, refueling at sea and electronic warfare exercises.

However, on this occasion these military maneuvers have a special characteristic: Only two Latin American countries, Chile and Colombia, will participate. The rest of the nations of the area that are usually involved turned down the invitation this time because of the support that Washington gave to the United Kingdom in the conflict that European colonalist power had with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Since the recent British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas -- in which, as everybody knows, Washington openly supported London -- many Latin American governments have begun to reexamine their relations with the United States and have called for greater Latin American unity. This has been voiced by official representatives of Venezuela, Argentina, Costa Rica and other nations that are traditional allies of U.S. imperialism.

BRIEFS

ROCA IN MATANZAS -- Blas Roca Calderio, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo, has visited the Roberto Fernandez Livestock-Agricultural Cooperative in Matanzas Province. During his tour of the largest farm in the municipality of Cardenas, Blas Roca expressed interest in its production and was briefed on the yields recorded since last year. Roca praised the efforts of the members of the cooperative, who have achieved a growth of 106 caballerias since its founding with only 8. Accompanied by Esteban Lazo, first party secretary in Matanzas and alternate member of the PCC Central Committee, and Jose Luis Rodriguez, first party secretary in Cardenas, Blas Roca also visited the museum of peasant traditions in Cardenas. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82 FL]

ENVOY TO MADAGASCAR -- The Council of State has appointed Comrade Aldo Pena Enriquez ambassador to Madagascar. At the time of his appointment, Pena Enriquez was director for personnel and cadres at the Foreign Ministry. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82 FL]

4 VISITING LEADERS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

PA171730 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 17 Aug 82

[By Alfredo Freitas]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Aug (EFE) -- Presidents Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic, Belizean Prime Minister George Price and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan government junta, tonight signed the joint Declaration of Santo Domingo.

According to the declaration, the participants seek the grouping of the Third World countries to form a united bloc and to commit Nicaragua to maintaining a democratic system.

The fice rulers agreed in the declaration to support ideological pluralism and the self-determination of peoples, to comply with international treaties and to respect territorial integrity, nonintervention and the prohibition on resort to threats and to the use of force to solve international conflicts.

Herrera Campins, Monge, Price, Ramirez and Blanco reaffirmed their conviction that the democratic and pluralistic system is the form of government to guarantee the effective exercise of freedom, in addition to the establishment of social justice and respect for human rights.

The chiefs of state expressed their concern over the grave economic crisis affecting the international community and recognized the importance of coordinating their efforts with the Third World countries "in order to promote general negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and for establishment of a new world economic order."

The participating heads of state also expressed interest in expanding and deepening the economic cooperation and integration of Ibero-America and the Caribbean as a priority political objective to promote economic and social development, supporting the efforts for these objectives now being made through the Latin American Economic System, SELA, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, ECLA.

In the declaration they also expressed the desire for a greater flow of real economic resources from the industrialized countries and international financial organizations, as well as for all the corresponding measures that can provide an adequate response to the spirit of international solidarity that should exist among all the countries.

They reaffirmed their efforts to achieve significant levels of integration for promotion and economic growth through cooperation and an increasing international role for the region's countries.

Finally they came out in favor of making a revision of the inter-American system with the objective of reorienting, redefining and adapting its goals and purposes to conform with present requirements.

The heads of state of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Belize and Nicaragua today attended the inauguration of Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

BAHAMAS APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- Three members of Parliament have been appointed as parliamentary secretaries. The member of Parliament for Rock Sound, Mr James Moultrie, a former diplomat at the United Nations, is the new parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs. Assigned to the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs as the parliamentary secretary is Mr David Knowles, member of Parliament for Salem and a former president of the Trade Union Congress. Former Treasury officer, Mr Peter Bethel, member of Parliament for St John's, is now attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government. An announcement from the cabinet office said the prime minister advised the governor general to make the appointments. [Text] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY CHASTISES JLP FOR UNFULFILLED PROMISES

FL172102 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 17, CANA -- Opposition Leader Michael Manley has accused the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), which crushed his socialist group in the October 1980 general election, of failing to live up to its promises.

At a news conference during which he spoke of plans to rebuild his People's National Party (PNP) "at the grassroots level," the former prime minister said the JLP had promised "what they could not deliver."

The pro-free enterprise JLP had sold the country "a false sense of consumerism based on a great inflow of foreign exchange," Mr Manley charged.

It had also made Jamaicans believe that "some great foreign presence would descend on us and wave a magic wand which would make all the country's problems disappear," he added. Instead, Mr Manley claimed, the economy was stagnating, with a drop in production of all the major export crops, declining bauxite output (this because of a low market demand) and a serious drop in manufacturing output.

Mr Manley said Third World countries could not develop on the concept of the "Rockefeller committee" (reference to a U.S. Government-sponsored committee that is to steer investment to Jamaica), but had to seek to maximise self-reliance and be prepared to make sacrifices.

Mr Manley's party suffered a humiliating defeat after presiding over eight years of negative economic growth and high unemployment.

He told reporters that the first year after the defeat the party had engaged in introspection and self-analysis. He said the assessment was followed up by a rebuilding of the secretariat and a political education programme aimed at developing a leadership cadre at the consitiency level. The next step was to launch a major group organising drive, he said.

BRIEFS

COMMISSIONER TO BARBADOS -- Jamaica's high commissioner to Barbados, Mrs Ellen Bogle yesterday presented her letter of introduction to Prime Minister Tom Adams. Mrs Bogle also met with Foreign Minister Louis Tull and is expected to meet Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward this morning. [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Aug 82 p 1 FL]